

MEETING OF CABINET.

Cuban Reciprocity and Canal Treaty With Colombia Principally Discussed.

ALL MEMBERS PRESENT BUT ONE

Secretary Hay Unable to Report Progress in Canal Negotiations. Suggested that Colombia Hopes to Profit by Lapsing of Franchise.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The cabinet meeting yesterday was devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the status of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba and the canal treaty with Colombia. The hitches that have occurred in the negotiations were discussed, as were also the prospects of settlement.

Secretary Hay, while presenting the subject of the canal negotiations to the cabinet, was not able to report that any progress had been made during the past week. In fact, it appears that the negotiations have come to a dead stop, and while no such thing as an ultimatum has passed the precise situations may be described in the statement that the Colombian minister here, Concha, has distinctly informed the state department that he cannot in behalf of his government accept the last proposition of the United States as a basis of a canal treaty. The state department has already let it be known that it has come to the end of its concessions, so the chances of a renewal of negotiations in the near future are not very bright.

This state of affairs will stimulate the negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the alternate route, but it now appears that diplomats of those countries are not disposed to allow themselves to be used to coerce Colombia, and therefore are desirous of remaining in the background until it shall be clearly established that no treaty can be made between Colombia and the United States.

One of the statements of fact in connection with the Panama route which has been brought to the attention of the state department is that original canal concessions will expire in 1904, and it has been suggested that the Colombian government has that fact in mind and is disposed to refrain from making a treaty now in the expectation that the franchise will lapse and it thus may be in a position to build the canal itself or to sell a new concession. Such a course will raise a very serious question between the Colombian government, the Panama Canal company, the French government and the government of the United States as to whether or not a supplementary decree extending the concessions 10 years from 1904 was valid.

President Roosevelt laid before the cabinet his annual message to congress in completed form. It was sent to the printer yesterday. Most of the features of the document were familiar to the members of the cabinet and only such parts of the message as had not been considered previously were read in full. All the members were present except Secretary Root.

Other Washington News.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a large party of friends at dinner at the White House last night.

Charles V. Herdlika, United States consul at Callao, Peru, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted.

Madame Duse, the Italian actress, was received by the president and Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday at the White House.

Brigadier General Charles C. Hood has been relieved at his own request. His successor will not be selected until congress meets.

Midshipman Aiken, who was injured in the Annapolis-Bucknell football game 10 days ago, was reported better yesterday, and hopes are now entertained for his recovery.

The remains of three officers of the army were interred in the Arlington national cemetery yesterday with the usual military ceremonies. These were Major Walter Reed, of the medical department; Captain John F. McBlain, Ninth cavalry, and Captain J. V. Slow, a quartermaster of volunteers during the Civil War.

Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, on Dec. 9, will have completed 25 years of service as a member of that court, and his friends at the bar throughout the country have arranged to express their appreciation of his services by a dinner in his honor on that evening at the new Willard hotel in this city.

A cablegram received at the state department yesterday from Minister Squiers, at Havana, reports that the government is taking a firm stand and that the strike situation is better. The conditions in Havana are being watched with the closest interest here, as it is believed the Cuban government is about to be subjected to a severe test.

CASTRO LOOKS TO UNCLE SAM.

President of Venezuela Places His Reliance on the Monroe Doctrine.

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 26.—President Castro, in an interview yesterday, said: "The revolution received its death blow at La Victoria. A campaign has been inaugurated against Barcelona and Ciudad Bolivar by a strong and seasoned army, which assures its success. By Jan 1 I am confident I shall be able to officially proclaim peace."

"Venezuela entertains cordial and sympathetic friendship for the United States and desires the closest relations with the United States, which has already signally opposed the aggression of foreign powers. The government is confident that, convinced of the justice of our cause, the United States will render Venezuela assistance in her future difficulties. Well supported and well applied, the Monroe doctrine is of the greatest possible importance and value."

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Window Glass Manufacturers and Jobbers Settle on Terms.

Muncie, Ind., Nov. 26.—An agreement has been reached by the American Window Glass company, the Federation Window Glass company and the Independent Window Glass company on one side, and the American Window Glass Jobbers' association on the other, whereby the jobbers agree to take of the window glass combination not less than 450,000 boxes of glass each month for six months, price to remain the same for the first two months and to be increased slightly each month thereafter, until the term of the contract shall expire.

The amount of increase each month is to be determined by future agreements between the jobbers and manufacturing companies. This monthly sale will not take up all the product of the factories, but will leave a large surplus in the hands of the manufacturers. The three window glass companies control 3,109 pots, but shortage of workmen and fuel prevents the operation of part of this capacity.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Colonel Thomas Ochiltree. Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 26.—Colonel Thomas Ochiltree died here at 1 o'clock yesterday of heart trouble.

Francis G. Meyers. New York, Nov. 26.—The death of Francis G. Meyers, chief of the coin division at the sub-treasury, was announced yesterday. He was considered one of the best experts in the country. He was 57 years old.

Captain Mordaunt. San Francisco, Nov. 26.—Captain A. P. Mordaunt, who is credited with having made the first discovery of pay gold at Nome, died in this city yesterday.

Ohio Municipal Code Law Upheld.

Cincinnati, Nov. 26.—The first attack on the constitutionality of the recently enacted municipal code bill for Ohio met with defeat in the court of common pleas yesterday. The case was brought at the request of a taxpayer, to test the law. Judge Murphy overruled the plaintiff's demurrer to the answer, thus sustaining the constitutionality of the law on all the points raised. Among these was that the law was not uniform in its operation and that it was not legally passed.

Cleveland Accepts Invitation.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—Former President Grover Cleveland has accepted an invitation to preside at a public meeting to be held here on Dec. 11 in the interests of the Berean manual training and industrial school for colored people. Mr. Cleveland will make an address. Among the other speakers will be former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Colonel A. K. McClure and Booker T. Washington.

Philadelphia Society.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 26.—The Philadelphia society will hold commemorative exercises here on Dec. 6, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the American and Canadian Student Young Men's Christian association movement, which originated in Princeton in 1877. Representatives from nearly all of the student associations in the United States and Canada will be present.

Non-Union Barber Shot.

Wellston, O., Nov. 26.—Adam McClung, an old resident barber of Wellston, lies at the hospital at the point of death as the result of three bullet wounds inflicted by David Willis secretary of the Jackson County Barbers' union. The trouble arose in Kuebler's barber shop. McClung is not a member of the union and had been employed there during the week.

Remarkable Railroad Run.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The "Twentieth Century Limited," on the Lake Shore, yesterday beat all records between Chicago and Elkhart and probably established a new railroad record for a continuous run of 101 miles. The train, consisting of an engine and six heavy Pullman cars, filled to their capacity, made the distance, 101 miles, in 100 minutes.

REFUSED INTERVIEW.

Mr. Mitchell and His Associates Denied Hearing By Anthracite Coal Road Men.

DECISION CREATES SURPRISE.

Coal Strike Troubles Will Now Go Back to Commission for Settlement. Arbitrators Will Resume Hearing of the Case Next Tuesday.

Washington, Nov. 26.—All prospects for an understanding between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators, outside the anthracite coal strike commission, came to a sudden termination late yesterday afternoon, through the receipt of a dispatch to Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, representing the Pennsylvania Coal company and the Hillside Coal and Iron company, notifying him that at a meeting of the anthracite coal road men in New York yesterday it had been decided not to grant an interview to Mr. Mitchell and his associates, which had been suggested for Friday next. The announcement, coming as it did after an all-day conference in this city between Mr. MacVeagh and Mr. Mitchell and his associates, attended part of the time by Carroll D. Wright, in an endeavor to adjust some details of the proposed agreement between the operators and miners, completely surprised everyone here. From a reliable source it is learned that the proposition that the operators meet Mr. Mitchell on Friday next was made at the instance of Mr. MacVeagh, who was no less surprised than Mr. Mitchell himself at the turn affairs took yesterday. From statements made by Mr. Darrow early in the day the impression had spread that a complete agreement would be effected at yesterday's conference, but when the meeting broke up Mr. Darrow read to the newspaper men in the corridor outside his room in Willard's hotel a statement which made it clear that no final agreement had been reached and that no further conferences were likely. The statement was as follows:

"The conference today was simply a continuation of the conferences held at Scranton and with precisely the same object—that of trying to reach a basis of hopeful discussion for an amicable settlement. Mr. MacVeagh has not been in Scranton since Thursday and some matters developed as to which further conference might be useful before either the operators or the representatives of the miners approach the serious task of formulating a definite agreement for their signatures."

Mr. Mitchell, when shown the dispatch from New York telling of the action of the operators, simply smiled and said that he had not asked for the conference, but that when it was suggested to him if it would be agreeable to meet the operators he said it would. Mr. Darrow and Mr. Lloyd, however, were outspoken regarding the action of the operators. Mr. Darrow said that it was now "up to the operators" and that he would return at once to Scranton, and on Tuesday next would appear before the committee, ready to go on with the hearing. Mr. Lloyd, holding in his hand the Associated Press dispatch, referred to the fact that Friday's conference had been suggested in order to adjust some matters on which there was still some disagreement. "Yet," said Mr. Lloyd, "these same men, who only last week wired the commission their assent to the general provisions of the tentative agreement and upon the strength of which the commission adjourned for a week in order to give the parties time to get together, now go completely back on their former action and call it all off. We are satisfied to go before the commission and continue the hearing." Messrs. Mitchell, Darrow and Lloyd left here at 6:50 over the Pennsylvania railroad for Scranton.

Scranton, Nov. 26.—The independent operators' committee, on their return from New York last night, were all gladness and smiles. "We have won our point," said Dr. J. M. Rice, of the Riverside Coal company. "We are ready to show to the public that we are paying all the wages our business warrants and that an agreement with John Mitchell's organization is undesirable because of its un-American ideas. The big companies have come to our way of thinking and a settlement 'out of court' is no longer a possibility." Other members of the committee spoke in a similar strain.

As viewed from this point the hearings will be proceeded with on Dec. 3 as if the recess of the commission was nothing more than an adjournment to give the interested parties an opportunity to spend Thanksgiving at home.

"Jack the Grabber" Caught.

Steubenville, O., Nov. 26.—Matthew W. Curry was identified yesterday by citizens as "Jack the Grabber," who has been frightening girls in Sixth street for two nights past. His home is in Paris, Pa. He will be sent to the workhouse.

ENORMOUS RAILROAD FIGURES.

Preliminary Report of Interstate Commerce Commission Shows Increased Earnings.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The preliminary report of the interstate commerce commission on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ended June 30, last, contains returns of railway companies operating 135,945 miles of line, or probably 98 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States. The passenger earnings of these railways were \$472,429,165, and the freight earnings \$1,200,884,603. Including these and other earnings from operation, gross earnings amounted to \$1,711,754,200, or \$8,736 per mile of line, and operating expenses, \$1,106,131,405, or \$5,645 per mile of line, showing that net earnings were \$605,618,795, or \$3,091 per mile. The net earnings were \$51,395,421 greater than during the previous year.

The total income of the operating roads of the country, including \$82,714,492 derived from investments and miscellaneous sources, was \$688,331,287. The deductions from income aggregated \$158,459,961. This amount comprised interest on funded debt, rent of leased lines, betterments charged to income, taxes (\$49,426,675) and various minor expenditures. The dividends declared on stocks amounted to \$150,685,559, substantially \$29,334,600 greater than for the previous year. The surplus from the operations of the roads was \$79,185,367. The complete report of the previous year gave a surplus of \$84,764,782. As this report relates to operating roads only, it does not include dividends paid by leased lines from the income they receive as rental.

TENDERED RESIGNATION.

In Order to Settle Strike District Mine President Quits.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 26.—John Richards, president of District 17, United Mine Workers, has tendered his resignation. It is understood, under pressure from his conferees, who represented that he was the only man who stood between the miners and operators of the New River fields in a settlement of the strike.

Some of the miners with families are still out and many of them camping on the hillsides with only a canvas shelter from the inclement weather. The operators absolutely refused to treat with Richards, but intimated that a settlement could be reached if he were out of the way.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Judge Francis M. Wright and Mr. Ashby M. Gould Draw Plums.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The president has decided to appoint Judge Francis M. Wright, now judge of the circuit court and appellate court of Illinois, to the vacancy on the court of claims caused by the death of John Davis. The president also announced his decision to appoint Ashby M. Gould, of this city, at present district attorney for the District of Columbia, as associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Indiana Supreme Court Decisions.

Indianapolis, Nov. 26.—The supreme court decided yesterday that the act of 1899, by which employers are required to pay wages every week, and all assignments of future wages are declared void, is constitutional, at least as to the latter provision. The same court also held that the law against "pluck me" stores, passed by the legislature of 1901, is invalid. It prohibits the assignment of wages that have already been earned in exchange for tokens payable otherwise than in lawful money of the United States.

Death Will Be Investigated.

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 26.—Deputy Coroner Charles D. Weirick was called to Kutztown yesterday afternoon to investigate the death of John Bishop, aged 75, a veteran of the Civil War. Weirick says that from the evidence he secured the man may have been given poison in whisky, and that the matter will be thoroughly investigated later.

Cuban Strike Ended.

Havana, Nov. 26.—The Central Labor union last night decided to call off the strike, and committees were appointed to inform the various unions of this decision. There may be some difficulty with the local unions, but the backbone of the strike is broken, and today most of the laborers were at work.

Mitchell Will Write Book.

Scranton, Nov. 26.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, is to write a book. He announced this to a committee of personal friends in this city Sunday evening. It will deal with the question of capital and labor and give the detailed history of the 1900 and 1902 strikes. A Chicago firm is to be his publishers.

Ex-Minister Wu Sails for Home.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister, sailed for China yesterday on the steamship Hong Kong Maru.

PERSECUTION OF JEWS.

Ambassador White Says the Roumanian Atrocities Are Simply Monstrous.

STARTLE THE WHOLE WORLD.

Believes That Civilized Powers Will Not Allow Oppression to Be Continued—Open Defiance of Law, Justice and Common Decency.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—A private letter written by Ambassador White to Henry Seligman, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, regarding the treatment of Hebrews in Roumania, appeared in the Frankfurter Zeitung yesterday. The letter, which was not intended for present publication, is in part as follows:

"The Roumanian atrocities are simply monstrous and startle the civilized world. I have just received the Roumanian Bulletin. No document equals it in cruelty since the series of laws with which Louis XIV persecuted the Huguenots. But even these, which have hitherto been regarded as the acme of cruelty, are exceeded by those in the Bulletin. I cannot believe that tight-thinking Roumanians or the civilized powers can allow this condition of things to continue. It appears to be open defiance of law, justice and common decency."

Mr. White will present his letters of recall to Emperor William Thursday at noon and afterward, with his wife, will take luncheon with the emperor and empress.

General Foreign.

The Marquis of Salisbury returned to London yesterday from the French Riviera greatly improved in health as a result of his stay at Beaulieu.

The appointment is announced at Berlin of Major Otto Von Etzel, of the general staff, to be military attaché of Germany at Washington.

German Chancellor Von Bülow has directed that the imperial statistical office collect data regarding insurance against non-employment. The examination includes foreign experiments in that direction.

C. H. Wessels, former chairman of the Orange Free state road, and the first of the Boer delegates permitted to return to South Africa, started from Rotterdam for England yesterday. He will sail homeward Nov. 29. The Berlin Tagblatt yesterday printed a statement that a compromise on the tariff bill is about to be reached between the government and the agrarians, but conservative sources of information fail to confirm the report and represent the situation as being as confused as ever.

The British award in the boundary arbitration between Chile and Argentina, in favor of a compromise between the claims of the two countries. The area in dispute amounted to about 53,374 square miles. The award gives Chile about 33,534 and Argentina about 24,840 square miles.

THE GORE TRAGEDY.

American Doctors Tend Individually to Accident Theory.

Paris, Nov. 26.—In spite of the rigid secrecy which has been maintained by the officials and by the commission of American doctors concerning the result of the autopsy conducted by the latter on the body of Mrs. Ellen Gore, it is learned from an authoritative source that the doctors tend individually to the acceptance of the theory of an accident, and the probabilities are that their official report will strongly incline to that theory. It does not positively assert it, thus bringing the French and American doctors into agreement and relieving the case of any international significance.

Consul General Gowdy continues to take the depositions of all witnesses. The Temps last night said that it was the activity displayed by the Russian colony on behalf of Dr. Redewski which stimulated the American officials into a counter activity on behalf of the late Mrs. Gore.

Exacts Heavy Bond.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 26.—The executive council has decided to call to the Vandergrift Construction company, of Philadelphia, which was one of the three applicants for a franchise to develop the water power of the island and to build an electric road from San Juan to Ponce at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000, that it is willing to grant it the franchise for the railroad and water power, provided that the company gives a \$100,000 bond and deposits \$10,000 in cash. Several of the members of the council questioned the feasibility of a railroad, and it therefore was decided to test the good faith of the company by exacting a heavy bond.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 26.—The flotilla composed of seven American torpedo boats which has been coal-ing here, and the United States government tug Leyden, with a barge left yesterday for Culebra island.

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Trading Moderately Light and Chiefly Professional—Bonds Heavy in Sympathy With Stocks.

New York, Nov. 26.—Trading, while not especially light, was chiefly professional. Many traders showed a disposition to keep out of the market pending the publication of President Roosevelt's annual message, in which important recommendations regarding trust and tariff legislation are looked for.

Foreign exchange advanced to the highest point yet reached in the present upward movement. Demand bills sold up to 47.40. The price soon declined 10 points, however, at which level most of the day's business was done.

Declines were general at the opening. New York Central, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Reading, Sugar and other active issues selling off more or less extensively. Heavy purchases of Reading around 61 attracted attention, but that stock was among the principal losers in the selling movement at the close. There were unimportant recoveries and the tone of the market at the close was steady. London traded in about 12,000 shares, half purchases, and half sales.

Bonds showed heaviness in sympathy with stocks and Washab debentures. As developed exceptional weakness. Total sales, par value, \$11,550,000.

United States 5% coupon, advanced 3/4 point on the last call.

STEAMER QUITO ASHORE.

No Lives Lost, but the Boat Is a Total Wreck.

Lorain, O., Nov. 26.—The steamer Quito, en route from Escanaba to Cleveland, ran ashore while trying to make this port at 7 o'clock last night. A northeast gale prevailed at the time. The captain and 12 of the crew and the steward were rescued. Two engineers and two mates were left in the engine room. A boat sent to their rescue afterwards was able to get off but one of the mates, the other three remaining aboard, waiting for assistance which was sent from the Cleveland life saving station. The boat sprung a leak yesterday during the heavy wind, hence the endeavor to reach this port instead of going on to Cleveland.

At midnight the remaining three members of the boat's crew were taken off by the Cleveland life saving crew. The boat is pounding on the beach.

Says Shooting Was Accidental.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 26.—Captain John A. Stevens, of the American schooner John I. Snow, which has arrived at Port Fajardo, on Saturday, shot a pilot named Frank Stoddard, who died Monday from his wound. It is claimed that the shooting was accidental. Captain Stevens has been arrested and the case has been transferred from the local court to the United States court, before which a prosecution has been begun.

Will Be Sold for Vagrancy.

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 26.—Two negro women and one negro man will be sold by the sheriff to the highest bidder before the court house on Friday, one for three months, the others for two and three years respectively. They were convicted of vagrancy in the circuit court.

Found Dead.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 26.—John Blankenhorn, aged 81, was found dead Monday night in the house where he lived alone. There are marks of violence on the head and hands and Coroner Meyer will hold a post mortem examination to determine the cause of death. Yesterday afternoon a warrant was issued on a son, John Blankenhorn, Jr., charging aggravated assault on his father.

Seriously Injured.

Roads, Va., Nov. 26.—T. E. Houston, a millionaire coal operator of the Richmond, W. Va., district, while busy about one of his mines yesterday, was struck by one of the small coal hauling locomotives. Mr. Houston was seriously injured internally, several ribs being broken.

Searching for Assailant of Cripple. Sullivan, Ind., Nov. 26.—Four hundred coal miners are scouring the woods in the creek bottoms near Star City, this county, searching for William McCloskey who attacked and almost killed an unknown crippled coal miner at Star City.

Caught Under Tons of Rock.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 26.—Hopkins, a miner, was killed and two Polish laborers seriously injured by being caught beneath a fall of 20 tons of rock in the Capouse colliery of the Scranton Coal company yesterday. It is said he was alive when, after three hours, he was dug out of the debris, but died last night from internal hemorrhages.

Found With Throats Cut.

Toxarkana, Ark., Nov. 26.—Lee Weigel and his wife were found in their room at the Cosmopolitan hotel, yesterday evening with their throats cut. The woman was dead. A bloody razor lay on the floor near the bed. Weigel was taken to a sanitarium and probably will recover. He is conscious, but refuses to make any statement.

MOLINEUX'S PRISON LIFE

Story of His Experiences While Awaiting Trial.

AWFUL AGONY OF THE DEATH CELL

Son of the Brave Old General Says It Is Impossible to Give Any Idea of the Suffering He Endured—Could Not See Fellow Prisoners—How He Played Checkers and Chess With Them.

In conversation with one of his old friends Roland B. Molineux, just acquitted of the charge of murdering Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, told many interesting experiences he had in the last four years while a prisoner in the Tombs and at Sing Sing, says the New York World. After expressing his thanks to his keepers in both prisons he speaks most affectionately of Mrs. Foster, the "Tombs angel," and of Sister Mary Xavier, whom he terms an "angel indeed."

"If ever there were two women who deserve to be known and worshiped as good angels," he said, "they were these two. They were friends to all who were in trouble. They were my true friends."

"And what about the deathhouse?" his friend asked.

"It is impossible to give you any idea of the suffering, the agony, one has to endure in such a place," Molineux said. "And to think that I, an innocent man, should have been made to suffer thus! Not a word will I utter against those who have accused me wrongfully nor against those who were my prosecutors. I will endeavor to forget all this. I hope to be able to blot it all out of my mind, the awful experiences of the four years just past. Is it not almost enough to make one lose faith in mankind? Do you think, does the world think, if I had not been innocent that I could have stood this awful strain and come out of it all a well man?"

"What were your feelings when you entered the deathhouse?"

"It was on a Thursday afternoon when I entered that place, and the following Monday morning an Italian was taken from his cell to be placed in the electric chair, where he was executed. The man's cell was directly opposite the one that I occupied. He seemed to be out of his mind. He was calling out aloud, and his shrieks were practically the first sounds that reached my ears when I myself became an inhabitant of this awful place. His cries filled the place morning and night up to the moment that he was taken away."

"I speak of this not because I look for sympathy; I do not. I never look for anything except justice, and justice came to us yesterday. But I tell it so that you may know what I had to go through, what I, an innocent man wrongfully accused of crime, had to suffer. I tell it to you so that you, as one of those dear friends who have stood by me, who have done all within their power to cheer me up, who have assured me of their honest belief in my innocence, may realize what I was passing through during the nearly twelve months I had to spend as an inmate of the deathhouse in Sing Sing."

"Could you converse with your fellow prisoners in the deathhouse?"

"Yes, I could talk at times, but I could not see the other people who were confined there. I could talk to them, even play with them at games by calling off numbers, but could never converse with them face to face or shake them by the hand."

"But you could receive visitors there?"

"Yes, the immediate members of my family. I could see my counsel, but I could never come close enough to him to carry on a private conversation, nor was I ever permitted to touch his hand. I was confined in my cell. Some feet away from that is an iron screen, and behind that screen stands the visitor, while between the screen and the cell door sits the guard, who overhears all that is said."

"Do you mean to say that during all the time that you have been confined in the deathhouse and when the general and your mother and your wife came to visit you they were not permitted to shake your hand or to embrace you?" Molineux was asked.

"Exactly. These are the rules of the prison, and one must live up to them. No doubt it is a hardship—a great hardship—but rules are rules."

"And how did you pass your time in that place?"

"I read a good deal, and I wrote letters, and I studied, and I went over my case, and I communicated with my counsel."

"And what did you do for pastime?"

"We played games. I love to play chess, and I made the figures that are used to play that game myself. I made them with my hands. What material did I use? I used some of the mush that was served for breakfast, and I mixed it with paper that I chewed, and then with my nails I formed the various figures, and in that way I was enabled to play for hours."

"What other games were played there?"

"We played checkers. We drew a checkerboard on a sheet of paper and used slips of paper for the checkers and then called off the moves across the hall. In that way quite a nice game can be carried on, but it takes time to learn it. But what is time in such a place?"

"Did you ever doubt that the court of appeals would grant your motion for a new trial?"

"Never for a single moment."

As to the second trial not a word would Molineux say even to this intimate friend beyond the statement that he was positive from the beginning that he would be acquitted.

"FANTASTICALS."

How Some City Children Make Merry on Thanksgiving Day.

In many of the large cities of the United States the so-called "ragmuffin" or "fantastical" is becoming quite a feature of Thanksgiving. From early morning till late at night children dressed in grotesque costumes and wearing false faces parade the streets, making loud and discordant noises with some nonsensical instrument. Although the origin of the custom is veiled in obscurity, it is claimed that it is a survival of the custom of Guy Fawkes day, which is celebrated in England on Nov. 5.

Wherever the juveniles celebrate Thanksgiving day in this manner doorbells work overtime, and the children of the rich take part in the fun and seem to enjoy it as much as the children of the poor. They have a code of etiquette altogether their own. A child should wear a mask of some sort, the more horrible or grotesque the better. In default of this the face should be painted in circus style until it is unrecognizable. Boys should dress in women's as well as men's clothes so as to make the two styles about equal in number. Ugliness and not beauty must mark the female apparel worn on the occasion.

Each parader should have a tin horn or a "peeler's whistle." A devil's rattle consisting of dried boards or cigar box tops is always popular, and a rooster call made with a tomato can or a mustard box and a rosined string is greatly admired. Last year megaphones made a highly successful appearance. Drums and trumpets are scorned upon as the insignia of very small "kids." While girls are allowed to parade, to wear masks and blow horns, they must not wear boys' clothes. If a venturesome maid presume to don her brother's suit and go upon the street, woe betide her. She is sure to have her hair pulled down and her jacket torn off.

Quite a little money is collected by the children, and any urchin refusing to divide his booty is bound to be mobbed and robbed by his cronies. The successful beggar, however, has the right to determine how the cash shall be invested, whether in candy, cake, chestnuts, pie or frankfurters.

MONUMENT TO PARNELL.

Colossal Structure by St. Gaudens to Be Huge Pyramid.

John E. Redmond recently gave out a statement concerning progress made on the proposed Parnell monument, says the New York Herald. He said: "Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens has been engaged upon the model of the monument for nearly two years and it is now complete."

"In a letter addressed to Mr. Redmond Mr. St. Gaudens says: 'After a great deal of time and study devoted to which form the monument should take I have concluded that it should be a pyramid of forty or fifty feet in height, composed of green Connemara marble, with a colossal statue of Parnell at the base in front, in the act of speaking by a table, over which is thrown a large Irish flag.'

"This pyramid is to represent Ireland. The four sides will contain symbols cut into the marble in gold, expressive of the four provinces of Ireland. Around the base of the pyramid the names of the fifty-two counties will be inscribed. My idea in designing this monument has been that it should be simple, impressive and austere, in keeping with the character of the Irish cause as well as of Parnell."

"The figure of Parnell will, of course, be in bronze. In accordance with my contract I am bound to deliver the monument complete in Dublin within three years from this date. The cost of the monument will be \$50,000."

Mr. Redmond is highly satisfied with the model of the monument, which he has taken with him back to Ireland. It will be the greatest monument in the Irish capital.

The Thanksgiving Turkey.

How often I think of the dinners I relished—

When I was a youngster, far back on the farm;

How often, by time and by distance embellished,

The thoughts of those dinners my memory charm!

But Thanksgiving dinner, the best of all dinners,

Whose sumptuous bounty I sadly recall,

Embodied every good thing for saints and for sinners—

The Thanksgiving turkey the best of them all.

The Thanksgiving turkey, the fat, juicy turkey,

The well-seasoned turkey was best of them all.

The possum was sweet; the potatoes around it

Were simply delicious; the gravy was fine;

The pies and the puddings were great, and I found it

A source of much pleasure to sample the wine.

I tasted the dainties; the cakes were the rarest;

The custards the best that my mother could make,

But better than these, and I loved it the dearest,

Was Thanksgiving turkey, the brownest she'd bake.

The Thanksgiving turkey, the fat, juicy turkey,

The well-seasoned turkey that kept me awake.

But now that the days of my boyhood have ended

My youthful career is a thing of the past;

My feet far away from the farmhouse have wandered

And landed me here in the city at last.

I'm seated today at a boarding house table

Where hash is the principal food that we eat,

And memories of boyhood seem more like a fable

Than something that once was reality sweet.

Oh, I yearn for the turkey, one slice of the turkey,

The Thanksgiving turkey that nothing could beat!

—Lawrence Parker Hunt in Lippincott's Magazine for November.

CUBA'S NEGRO PROBLEM

Aims of Members of the Race Now Well Organized.

THEY INSIST ON EQUAL RIGHTS.

Powerful Influence of Their Leader, Juan Gualberto Gomez, One of the Island's Most Brilliant Orators. Difficulty of Foreseeing Outcome of the Agitation.

The negro question, which has always been a matter of more or less apprehension in Cuba, is now assuming more prominence than ever before, writes the Havana correspondent of the New York Evening Post. The murmurings of the colored element have been widespread ever since the Americans assumed control of Cuba, but because the race was unorganized its discontent was not then recognized as important. There are those who have predicted trouble along color lines, and some conservative men have gone so far as to predict a race war in Cuba, but whether or not the discontent of the colored race in Cuba was of importance before the fact confronts the new republic that it is of importance today because the heretofore unorganized people have been formed into clubs and societies, have established newspapers and are now in a condition to make demands.

Never before has the negro question been so important in the country as it is today. The Veteranos de Color (Colored Veterans) have issued a formal declaration of their intentions and aims. They say that the club, heretofore known by that name, no longer exists, that all who fought in the Cuban army are veterans and that they must belong to the same club irrespective of color. There have always been two veterans' clubs, one of which had a membership made up of entirely whites and the other constituted of the negroes.

The colored people in Cuba feel that they have been entirely ignored by the "Cuba libre" for which they fought, probably harder than their white brethren, and they demand that they be dealt with as other Cubans are. During the administration of the American military authorities they refrained from coming forward, they say, because of what is termed the national dislike of the United States for the colored man, but now that their government is in the hands of the Cubans the negroes intend to have what they claim are their just dues.

The leader of the colored race here is Senor Juan Gualberto Gomez, one of the most brilliant orators and one of the most able editorial writers on the island. His father was a Spaniard, but every feature of the negro is plainly marked on his face. His mother was a slave brought from Africa. He is devoted to the colored people. Since the establishment of the Cuban republic he has insisted throughout that his race be recognized and be given its share of patronage. He has gone so far as to demand that President Palma appoint a member of the colored race as a cabinet officer.

What will be the result of this agitation of the negro question in Cuba it is difficult to predict. Already it is asked whether President Palma will invite colored people to his reception, which will soon be held at the palace. If he does, the best element of Cuban society will probably remain away, for there exists a distinct color line. If he does not, he will call down on his head all the vituperation of which the fluent pen of Gomez is capable, and this may prove embarrassing and widen the breach that already exists.

Will the negroes attempt force to accomplish their ends? This is a question many times asked. The negroes themselves say no. They say that this will not be necessary. One of the most prominent leaders of the colored movement, with a high military rank, stated in answer to a question as to the negroes' ambitions:

"We know that it is for our interests to have the quietest and most peaceful conditions on the island. We realize that if there was any trouble here the United States will send its army back, and that is something that the Cuban colored man does not want and is therefore willing to overlook a multitude of sins of his own countrymen. We read nearly every day of how the colored man is treated in your country, and for this reason, if for no other, we will keep order ourselves, even if our natural patriotism should not cause us to. But the colored veteran is not getting justice here, and we have decided to adopt quiet but effective measures to improve this condition."

Plans For the Rhodes Scholarships.

Professor William P. Thayer of Montreal recently returned from a European trip, where he studied the different school systems. The other day he told a reporter of the New York Tribune about the plans for students availing themselves of the Cecil Rhodes bequest. He said: "The bequest for the first year when it will come into operation will provide for from seventy to seventy-five students, the same number in the second year and thirty in the third year. The yearly number thereafter will be about thirty. Each college is prepared to take from two to five graduate scholars in addition every year. This would give the smaller colleges from six, increasing up to fifteen for the larger ones, which take the three year scholarships. Oxford has twenty colleges, and there are from eighty to 200 undergraduates in each college."

Cheap Fare Experiment.

Universal penny fares are to be tried for six months on the Sheffield (England) municipal electric tramway system.

NOVEL GAME OF CARDS

Pingpong Euchre Combines Two Popular Pastimes.

INVENTION OF A BROOKLYN MAN

The Newest Social Diversion Is Played Like Ordinary Euchre With the Exception of the Moving and Counting—Tables Arranged in Sections Designated as American and English Courts.

Pingpong euchre, a novel game invented by William A. Phillips of Brooklyn, was inaugurated the other night at a reception given at the Hotel St. George, says the Brooklyn Citizen. Many guests engaged in the game or witnessed it, and a large number of prizes rewarded the winners. About 250 persons played, four at each table, which was covered with green baize. Two green sticks were placed at opposite corners, between which a net was extended. On one stick rested a pingpong bat and on the other sometimes an English flag and at other times an American flag. The greatest interest was manifested from first to last in the proceedings.

Pingpong euchre is played the same as ordinary euchre, with the exception of the moving and counting. Ten games, called a set, are played on tables, hereafter to be known by the name of courts. Each court is defended by four players, who play as partners for the defense of that court, to which they are assigned during the entire set.

The tables are arranged in sections, designated as American and English pingpong courts. The moving or progressing is done from the American to the English sections and vice versa, according to the directions on the card laid down by the referee before each game.

The moving of the visiting couple—that is, the couple who are to visit a foreign court—takes place at the sound of a whistle. The visiting couples take the cards with them, and when all visiting couples have reached their destinations play begins at the sound of a bell and stops immediately at the sound of a whistle.

The counting of each court is done by the use of a pingpong ball, hung on the net of each court by the referee during the progress of the game. The individual counting is done by the punching of the tallies at the end of the game. The winning couple are entitled to the ball and after having their tallies punched they return to their home court at the sound of a whistle and hang the ball on the net of their court. This ball scores for the entire table or court.

The following are the rules: First, six minute games; second, lone hands count two; third, if you order your partner up, you play it alone; fourth, no assistant; fifth, stop playing immediately at the sound of the bell; sixth, the player having the highest number of points wins. Each player in the court having the highest number of pingpong balls on its net is entitled to a prize, drawn for in the order of the highest number of punches on the tallies.

WAR GAME ON BIG SCALE.

American Navy Will Excel All Records in Caribbean Evolutions.

Within a few weeks there will be assembled in the Caribbean sea the most formidable fleet of American warships ever brought together, says a Washington special to the Philadelphia Record. Admiral Dewey will hoist his pennant on the flagship as commander in chief. The purpose is to execute a programme of maneuvers on a scale never before attempted by the navy and prepare the officers and men for service should a foreign foe send a fleet against the American shores.

A naval base is to be established at Culebra island, Porto Rico. Admiral Sumner, commanding the south Atlantic squadron, and Admiral Crowninshield, commanding the European squadron, are under orders to proceed to Trinidad, there to rendezvous about Nov. 25. Admiral Sumner will assume command of the combined squadrons. In the meantime the north Atlantic

squadron will proceed to Culebra island, when the squadrons under Admiral Sumner will proceed to operate against the north Atlantic force in a "search" or "scouting" problem.

In the proposed search problem Rear Admiral Higginson will be advised that a hostile fleet has left Europe and will combine with another in southern waters with a view to making an attack on some of the American possessions. The search problem having been concluded, all the squadrons will assemble off Culebra, and, under command of Admiral Dewey, about two months will be devoted to naval evolutions.

A Welcome Sound.

What tuneful melody is this That comes to charm the ear? What sound of purest, rare delight That thrills the atmosphere? It floats across the distant ways With something like a croon And glides the somber silence of The dreaming afternoons.

It has a rich cadenza, then A soft and sighing tone, And then a stronger, firmer strain That seems to sing alone, But yet behind that firmer strain The melody still bounds; In very truth it forms for us A concourse of sweet sounds.

Is it Beethoven, Wagner, Liszt Or Chopin, Bach or Brahms? It has the soothing influence Of zephyrs through the palms, Ah, yes! Now we remember it— This tune that thrills the soul, It is the long forgotten noise Where they're unloading coal! 'Tis Dr. Nesbitt in Baltimore America.

GRIEVES OVER STRIKE'S END

Ill Wind of Others Has Blown Good to Coal Mine Mules.

Be not too sweeping in your declarations that no living thing has been an immediate beneficiary through the workings of the great coal strike, says the special correspondent of the Philadelphia Press at Scranton, Pa., writing under the date of Nov. 2. There is one class of living beings connected with the coal mining industry, and not the least important class either, that has profited a very great deal indeed.

It is true that the workmen, however they may or may not profit by the ultimate decision of the arbitration commission, must regard the time they were "out" as a time when they suffered. It is still more true that the operators must in any event look back at that period as one of serious financial loss, and it is, finally, truest of all that the shivering consumer will remember the last few weeks of the strike with fear and trembling.

But, however it may be with these divisions of society, there remains one division to which the strike has been a glorious and lazy vacation, a time for waxing fat, a time when food was plenty and work absolute zero. That class is the company mule. Never were the mules of the anthracite region in better condition than today. At all times they are taken care of in as good manner as falls to the lot of most mules, but at no time have they lived in luxury such as they have known since the declaration of the big strike last spring.

These beasts are stabled in the mines. They are sent to work underground at the very tenderest age and from that day to the day of their death they work, eat and sleep, live and move and have their being underground. For years on end they are strangers to the light of the sun. But when the present strike became evidently a final affair there was naturally no reason for retaining these mules in the mines. They were accordingly released and turned out to pasture in the open air of the real world. At first they were strangers to it; they did not feel exactly at home; they were a little afraid.

Then the inherited instincts asserted themselves, and today, when there are still some of them above ground, you can see them here and there, nibbling the autumn grass and finishing their first series of meals other than dry food, sleek, fat and eminently contented.

Not Very Smart.

"There's no use in trying to make me believe that Francis Bacon was a very smart man," said Senator Sorghum. "Have you read any of his works?" "No, but his biography shows that when there was a little financial deal on hand he wasn't clever enough to keep from getting caught."—Washington Star.

Home-seekers' Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest. via Chicago & North-Western R'y from Chicago, November 4, 18, December 2 and 16. Exceptionally low rates to a large number of points in Northern Iowa, Western Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming. Better own a farm. Start now. Send 2-cent stamp to W. B. Kniskern, 23 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, for copy of the "North-Western Homeseeker." Apply to your nearest ticket agent for particulars, or address, A. F. Cleveland, 284 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

FARM WANTED.

If you have a farm or property of any kind for sale or exchange, send me a full description of it and I will find a buyer for you.

GEO. R. HANKINS, Massillon, O.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and only genuine. SAFE, Always reliable. In the only cure for CHICKEN-POX, Pimples, Itch, and all skin diseases. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 3c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., London. Mention this paper. Madison Square, N.Y.

WANTED -- HORSES

To winter at the Dalton Stock Farm, 1 1/2 miles northeast of Dalton. All calls by phone or mail promptly answered.

We also buy horses.

L. S. RUDY.

PROMINENT

Among the novelties for the Holidays is our line of

Bath Lounging Robes AND Flannel Night Shirts,

Plain, Persian and Plaid Effects.

DOLL'S Hat, Glove and Shirt Store, No. 4 East Main Street.

The Doukhobors.

The Doukhobors, that queer Russian set in Canada, are vegetarians of the first water. A writer in the Outlook says: "One of the few English words they know is 'grease,' and upon my offering them any food—bread, for instance—they would look at it suspiciously and inquire, 'Grease?' They were afraid that lard or tallow might have been used in making the bread, and, if so, they would not eat it. Some of the Indians do not care to have the Doukhobors visit them, as they are regarded as 'queer,' and I have seen a Cree Indian wave an approaching Doukhobor away by holding up a piece of bannock in front of his tent, with a deprecating gesture and the word 'Grease!'"

She Knew.

Mrs. Hayfork (in country postoffice) —Anything for me? Postmaster—I don't see nothin'. Mrs. Hayfork—I was expectin' a letter or postcard from Aunt Spriggs tellin' what day she was comin'. Rural Postmaster (calling to his wife) —Did you see a postcard from Mrs. Hayfork's Aunt Sally? His Wife Yes. She's comin' on Thursday.

Tabooed the Union.

"I—I have come," he began, addressing his father, "to—to suggest to you that a union of our families would"— "I'm not in favor of unions," the testy old captain of industry interrupted, "and I will not submit the matter to arbitration. Good morning."—Chicago Record-Herald.

STEADY NERVES Mean Self-Control.

No one save those whose nerves are shattered know the horror of the days of unrest—the nights devoid of sleep—the lack of self control—the feeling of utter uselessness. No one but those who have used Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills know the great comfort they give to the weak, weary, nervous, restless, tired, sleepless, irritable and despondent. To such people they are a sheet anchor in time of trouble—a medicine that can and will carry them back to health, strength, vigor and the full enjoyment of life again as attested to by your own town people.

Akron Street.

A NERVE TONIC NEVER EQUALED.

Akron Street.

Mrs. T. Brankel, of No. 105 Akron street, Massillon, O., says: "Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are an excellent nerve tonic. One of the family who was run down, restless and generally nervous and sleepless, used a box of the Nerve Pills bought of E. S. Craig, No. 9 South Erie street, with splendid results. They steadied and made the nerves strong, gave increased vigor and strength and restful sleep. This is proof of value we think."



THIS SHAPED BOX—NO OTHER

Beware of imitations.—Signature and portrait of Dr. A. W. Chase on each box of the genuine. For sale by dealers, 50c a box, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., 257 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Big Game Hunters

A Record Year For Killing of Moose, Elk and Deer Sport In Maine and the Dominion.

By FREDERICK R. TOOMBS.

When the returns of the big game hunting season of 1902 are all in, there is no doubt in the minds of sportsmen that the records of many previous years will be relegated far to the rear. Reports from the haunts of the moose, deer, caribou, etc., are to the effect that in some instances sensa-



CARRYING A DEER INTO CAMP.

tional killings have been made by parties, and the railroads tapping the hunting regions are carrying unprecedented shipments of the trophies of the chase.

Of any state in the Union, Maine has probably provided the best big game hunting this season. The Pine Tree State has long been famed for the number of its deer and moose, and elk hunters, too, are frequently rewarded with opportunities to bring down the objects of their pursuit. Above the Canadian border, in New Brunswick and British Columbia, etc., caribou are found plentifully at times, and this year's record for moose, elk and deer shooting in the Dominion is especially encouraging.

The Dominion Popular.

It is surprising how many men, and women, too, press across the border in search of game. The time and expense required are problems of no small dimensions, and yet hundreds go from all parts of the United States every fall to various of the camps scattered through the hills and mountains with which the Dominion is plentifully supplied and where are to be had the best advantages for successful hunting.

The hunting of burly bruin is very popular in various western states as well as in Maine and in northern New York in the Catskill mountains. British Columbia also has inducements for bear seekers, and several have been shot by Americans during the last few weeks.

The Tempting Maine Caribou.

The sight of caribou in the Maine woods at the present time is almost sufficient to cause the hunter to commit suicide, for he knows that it is unlawful to kill the sturdy animal for three years to come. In the words of



CHARLIE MERRILL, TYPICAL MAINE GUIDE the popular song, "Ain't it a shame, a measly shame?" But such provision is of course necessary for the preservation of the species, and the proper spirited hunter will put aside all "unholy thoughts" when he sees a caribou crash across his path.

The Maine laws having special reference to the killing of caribou, moose and deer are as follows:

Caribou. - Unlawful to hunt, kill or pos-

sess any caribou or part thereof before Oct. 15, 1902. Unlawful at any time to kill or possess any cow or calf moose, and the term "calf moose" as herein used shall be construed to mean that these animals are calves until they are at least one year old and have at least two prongs or tines to their horns; unlawful between Dec. 1 and Oct. 15 to hunt, kill or possess any bull moose or part thereof; unlawful during the open season to take or kill or possess more than one bull moose or part thereof.

Deer. - Unlawful, except under special conditions, to hunt, kill or possess for any purpose or whenever or wherever taken or killed any deer or part thereof between Dec. 15 and Oct. 1; unlawful between Oct. 1 and Dec. 15, except as hereinafter provided, to catch, kill or possess for any purpose or whenever or wherever taken or killed more than two deer or parts thereof. A person lawfully killing a deer in open season shall have a reasonable time in which to transport the same to his home and may have the same in possession at his home in close season.

Women and Boys Hunt Too.

More moose were killed in Maine during the first two weeks of the open time than are generally brought down in a month, and the sport has developed many interesting features, including the killing of big bulls by women and small boys.

Master E. C. A. Becker, Jr., of Worcester, Mass., is said to be the youngest moose killer on record in Maine, and his trophy is a good one.

Master Becker recently spent a week with his father, Dr. E. C. A. Becker, and Charles L. Miller of New York at Louis Ketcham's camps on Nahamanta lake and killed an 800 pound moose, with antlers spreading forty-seven and a half inches. The boy, who is only nine years old and not large for his age, also killed two deer, being held in the arms of the guide, George Ferris, so that he could see to shoot one of them.

Great sport is reported by the Americans who have hunted in New Brunswick this season. On the Tobique river fifteen sportsmen got thirteen moose and two caribou in a week, and the guides say that fifty moose have been killed on the Tobique and Nepisquit rivers by Americans thus far this year, one of the heads carrying antlers measuring sixty-two inches, another fifty-eight inches and several over fifty inches.

Dr. Flagg and Mr. Mumford of Boston recently returned from the Miramichi, each with a moose and a caribou, while Frank B. Bennes of Boston got a moose, a caribou and a bear in the same country.

Moose Heads Plentiful.

The officials of the crown land office at Fredericton, N. B., say that they cannot remember a season when so large a number of moose heads have been brought to that place as have been brought in thus far this year by



BLACK BEAR KILLED RECENTLY NEAR FREDERICTON, N. B.

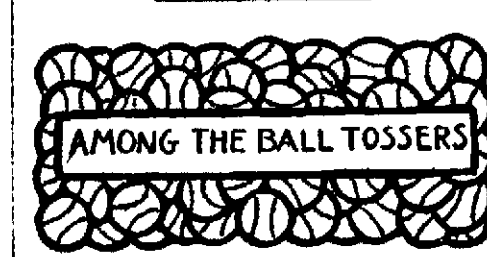
visiting sportsmen nor a time when the heads were so large and handsome.

Of thirty heads brought into Fredericton in the first four weeks of this season eighteen carried antlers spreading more than fifty inches. The guides say that there are twice as many moose in northern New Brunswick as there were ten years ago.

N. T. Depauw of New Albany, Ind., recently brought out a moose head from the southwest Miramichi that measures sixty-one and a half inches and has sent it to New York to be mounted and placed on exhibition.

F. W. Tolles of Naugatuck, Conn., killed a few days ago on Rocky brook, New Brunswick, a moose whose antlers spread sixty and three-fourths inches, with twenty points on the right side and fourteen on the left, the largest blade having a width of seventeen and a half inches in the web.

C. D. Butler of Pittsfield, Mass., who accompanied Mr. Tolles, shot a moose with fifty-seven inch antlers. D. H. Mast of Milton, O., while hunting on the Miramichi shot and killed a moose at a distance of 350 yards, one shot from a .35 caliber Winchester rifle.



Brooklyn has signed two catchers for next year. One is Ahearn and the other McManus of the Jersey City team.

Bill Donovan has covered right field, left field, first base and second base, besides his regular work in the box, for Brooklyn, and also played third base in an exhibition game against Newark, N. J., last spring.

The Detroit club used twelve pitchers last season—namely, Mercer, Miller, Mullin, Yeager, Siever, Cronin, McCarthy, Kissinger, Egan, Terry, Fisher and McMackin.

MARK TWAIN WORRIED

Humorist Is Anxious About His Obituary Notices.

PREFERS TO EDIT THEM HIMSELF.

He Requests Any Journals or Periodicals That Have Obituaries of Him to Publish Them Now and Send Him a Marked Copy So That He May Correct "the Verdicts," but not "the Facts."

Mark Twain, the well known humorist, recently wrote to the editor of Harper's Weekly asking him to insert the following amusing advertisement (it-cow, agate, inside) and to send the bill to him. He said:

I am approaching seventy. It is in sight. It is only three years away. Necessarily I must go soon. It is but matter of course wisdom, then, that I should begin to set my worldly house in order now, so that it may be done calmly and with thoroughness in place of waiting until the last day, when, as we have often seen, the attempt to set both houses in order at the same time has been marred by the necessity for haste and by the confusion and waste of time arising from the inability of the notary and the ecclesiastic to work together harmoniously, taking turn about and giving each other friendly assistance—not perhaps in fielding, which could hardly be expected, but at least in the minor offices of keeping game and umpiring—by consequence of which conflict of interests and absence of harmonious action a draw has frequently resulted where this ill fortune could not have happened if the houses had been set in order one at a time and hurry avoided by beginning in season and giving to each the amount of time fairly and justly proper to it.

In setting my earthly house in order I find it of moment that I should attend in person to one or two matters which men in my position have long had the habit of leaving wholly to others, with consequences often most regrettable. I wish to speak of only one of these matters at this time, obituaries. Of necessity an obituary is a thing which cannot be so judiciously edited by any band as by that of the subject of it. In such a work it is not the facts that are of chief importance, but the light which the obituarist shall throw upon them, the meanings which he shall dress them in, the conclusions which he shall draw from them and the judgments which he shall deliver upon them. The verdicts, you understand; that is the danger line.

In considering this matter, in view of my approaching change, it has seemed to me wise to take such measures as may be feasible to acquire by courtesy of the press access to my standing obituaries, with the privilege, if this is not asking too much, of editing not their facts, but their verdicts; this not for present profit further than as concerns my family, but as a favorable influence usable on the other side, where there are some who are not friendly to me.

With this explanation of my motives I will now ask you of your courtesy to make an appeal for me to the public press. It is my desire that such journals and periodicals as have obituaries of me lying in their pigeonholes with a view to sudden use some day will not wait longer, but will publish them now and kindly send me a marked copy. My address is simply New York city. I have no other that is permanent and not transient.

I will correct them—not the facts, but the verdicts—striking out such clauses as could have a deleterious influence on the other side and replacing them with clauses of a more judicious character. I should of course expect to pay double rates for both the omissions and the substitutions, and I should also expect to pay quadruple rates for all obituaries which proved to be rightly and wisely worded in the originals, thus requiring no emendations at all.

It is my desire to leave these amended obituaries neatly bound behind me as a perennial consolation and entertainment to my family and as an heirloom which shall have a mournful but definite commercial value for my remote posterity.

Girls Find Ideals in Men.

The Camden county (N. J.) Teachers' institute held its closing session recently in the High School auditorium, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Times. The opening address was made by Professor Earl Barnes, who took for his topic "Children's Sense of Property." He said that three weeks ago he had sent requests to the several public schools asking that the children write him an essay on their ideals. He learned that almost 100 per cent of the girls wanted to be like some man, 50 or 60 per cent wanted to be like George Washington, while 3 or 4 per cent had foreign ideals.

A Novel Bridal Bouquet.

The bride's bouquet at a recent wedding was in seven sections and was thrown as she left to the six bridesmaids and maid of honor, says Harper's Bazar. Three of the sections held typical gifts—a gold dollar, a gold ring and a gold thimble—prophecying respectively wealth, matrimony and spinsterhood to the recipient.

New Phase of Race Problem.

Trouble, trouble, trouble! De country all in blossom. White man got de turkey. En he headin' fer de possum!

Oh, my honey, What we gwine ter do? White man got de turkey. En he want de possum too! —Atlanta Constitution.

GOOD SPIRITS.

The World Uses Them More Freely and Grows Better Tempered.

The question of spirits and the best use to be made of them when they appear is one that may well be treated with thought and deliberation. To some modern families they do not belong. People go through this life, with twenty-four hours to their day just as others have, and so far as one may trust observation, are never by any chance favored with the apparition of good spirits. These frown at the world, and the world, not to be outdone in politeness, frowns back at them. When they meet folk whose houses are haunted by cheerful spirits, they destroy these spirits, so far as they can, and go off with gloomy triumph, no richer themselves and leaving the other parties to the encounter bankrupt and lonely.

The world grows better tempered every day, and the presence of melancholic persons is increasingly resented. There were days when these were pitied and fed with commiseration, but in those days to be slightly indisposed was taken as evidence of refinement and good ancestry. Nowadays less tolerance is shown, and the general opinion, publicly expressed and privately insisted upon, is that what victims of melancholy require is a good shaking. Only a slight amendment in the instruction on the medicine bottles with which they surround themselves appears to be required.

It seems harsh to dictate to folks who find their chiefest joy in being miserable, but the general comfort has to be considered, and an hour or two of exercise every day would bring them into line with the majority and enable them to see that the highest form of sport does not consist in walling expeditions. Condolence only makes them proud of their defect; sympathy encourages them to dive into a deeper depth.

A little selfishness is an excellent thing, and better than offering good spirits to those who will not take them is to keep them in the bottle for one's own use.

A Great Thing For the Housekeeper.

Housecleaning by means of compressed air, a process of cleaning for some time in use by the railroads in their sleeping and parlor cars, is now reported an accomplished fact in at least one city, companies having been established for that purpose. By means of a hose and air compressor every particle of dust, all the bacteria and germs and the "unplaced matter" included under the general term "dirt" are, it is said, completely blown out of hangings, furniture and carpets and off from walls and ceilings. At the same time, by means of a suction pump, these undesirable accumulations are loaded into a van outside the house and are then carried away. The washing of windows and woodwork to remove strongly adhering matter still remains, but one grand step toward releasing the houseworker from drudgery appears to have been inaugurated.

Golden Pumpkin Bread.

Use the small, deep colored sugar pumpkins for this bread. Prepare by baking and then by sifting, as the pumpkin will be drier than when stewed. To make this bread take one cup of pumpkin, one-half cup brown sugar, one-quarter cup molasses, one pint white bread sponge well risen and flour to mix. When the sponge is well risen, add the pumpkin, sugar and molasses. Mix thoroughly and stir in white flour until stiff enough to knead. Knead well, roll an inch thick, put in dripping pan and sprinkle with bits of butter, sugar, cinnamon and chopped nuts. When risen to double its bulk, bake in a moderately hot oven. For those who prefer a more decided taste of pumpkin use two cups of it.—What to Eat.

Effective Fandels in Hats.

The very taking specimens of millinery of the day here pictured consist of—

A charming toque of white beaver trimmed with velvet of the same shade and with mink.

A soft gray felt hat with a large



SOME NEW MILLINERY.

feather fastened with a steel buckle, through which is run a kid band.

An elegant hat of black velvet and chiffon with black feather and bows of moire silk. Black gypure lace is placed around the brim and on the crown.

NEW FUR FASHIONS.

MANY NOVEL FANCIES INTRODUCED IN SKINS AND TRIMMINGS.

Pony, Leopard and Mole Skins—Fur Upon Fur and Gimp and Chiffon Represent Incoming Modes—Collars Are Broad and Turn-down.

Decided revolutions have occurred in furs and trimmings. These have taken new departures, and many unusual skins are to be applied to our warm garments. Leopard and pony are prominent among them. One fur trims another, and ermine is introduced as an addendum to the popular gray squirrel, which is being converted into paletots, jackets and capes.

Motoring is responsible for a number of new skins which have been turned to women's uses in dress. Leopard,



MOTOR COAT OF SEAL AND SKUNK.

mole and pony skins are applied alike to dresses and to cloaks, which are often trimmed with leather and treated in an uncommon fashion, identical with this new amusement and mode of transit.

The latest is pony poulon, as it is called, which is made up into close fitting basque jackets trimmed with elk gimp and into sack paletots of the three-quarter length.

Gimp ornaments and gimp and chiffon trimmings figure largely on astrakhan and other furs. The muffs are enormous and quaintly shaped.

The old style of pelermine, namely, a cape that reaches to the waist, with deep stole ends that fall thence to the



RUSSIAN COAT OF ASTRAKHAN.

feet in front—is the newest and most fashionable form of fur garment. The cape is cut somewhat full and mostly lined with white satin.

The fur collars turn downward, though not without the possibility of being more ambitious and covering the ears in cases of emergency.

The sack paletot with hanging sleeves is produced in squirrel, trimmed with ermine and other furs.

Latest Table Decoration.

From across the water we have borrowed the very welcome idea of building the centerpiece for a large dinner out of fruits that would win ribbons and medals and enthusiastic exclamations at a show. It is an art and a gift to be able to build one of the fruit castles that at big dinners measure sometimes four feet from the base to the apex. Just the market fruits, lemons, oranges, bananas, etc., can be used with good effect, but the rich and fashionable hostesses have run races lately in the rival splendor of the gorgeous and unseasonable hothouse products heaped on their tables.—Art Interchange.

A Cleansing Cream.

Cleansing cream made after the following recipe is highly recommended for general use in the household. It will remove grease spots from coats, carpets or any woolen texture, paint from furniture and ink from paint. This cream will keep an indefinite period. Cut four ounces of white castile soap very fine and put it over the fire in a quart of hot water to dissolve. As soon as it is thoroughly melted add four quarts of hot water and when nearly cold stir in four ounces of ammonia, two ounces of alcohol, two ounces of glycerin and two ounces of ether.

DO YOU
COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

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buys this elegant Wainwright upright Piano (our own make).

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Send for illustrated prospectus of our PIANO CLUB plan, (no drawing, piano delivered at once,) which enables us to sell 100 of the above pianos 30% under regular prices, and we charge you absolutely NO INTEREST.

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WHY NOT
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If you will give a little of your attention to our special offerings in the optical goods line.

We want every man, woman and child in this vicinity to know that we test the eyes scientifically and fit glasses correctly.

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Night and Day Calls Answered to Promptly.

Phone 492 North Lawrence Ohio.

Sheriff's Sale

THE STATE OF OHIO, Order of Sale
STARK COUNTY, ss.
Mury E. Harmon

Wm. A. Gambrell, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to be directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, December 20, 1902

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situate in the County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as being out lot No. 8 in the village of Navarre, in said county, said number being in accordance with the new numbering of lots in said village, said lot being located at the northeast corner of Bush and Weaver streets, in said village. Appraised at Three Hundred (\$300.00) Dollars.

TERMS: Cash.

Sale to be completed at ten o'clock A. M. for cash at public sale.

Wells & Albough, Attorneys.

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Wells & Albough, Attorneys.

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both together, being without doubt, in all respects, the fastest and safest that run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

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Cleveland 8 P.M.
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Buffalo 6:30 A.M.
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Special Daylight Trips Every Saturday commencing July 12th to August 30th inclusive.
Leave Buffalo 8 A.M. Arrive Cleveland 6 P.M.
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Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points, at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

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Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every SATURDAY NIGHT, ALSO BUFFALO TO CLEVELAND.

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NORTH TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
sale at Babbey's Book Store, Ham-
milton's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and East Bank's News stand in
North Mill street



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1902.

The freight blockade has been lifted. In the last three days the railroads have shifted 50,000 cars, cutting out the empty ones and transferring to unloading yards those cars that had been tied up because they could not get out of the blockade. Railroad officials say the situation is now about normal and that the lines will be able to keep up with the movements of through and local freight. Extra work will be required, however, to prevent the formation of another blockade as the movement of freight is still very heavy and will be for some time to come.

Few people can hear unmoved the stories of personal experiences told by civil war veterans. The lecture delivered by the Rev. L. H. Stewart, of this city, Tuesday evening, on "What a Boy Saw at Andersonville," was one of intense interest. The story as told by Mr. Stewart is unusually affecting and recalls anew the dangers, hardships and miseries endured by the men who defended the union. The lecture was otherwise of much importance, it being the first large entertainment for the benefit of the Massillon City Hospital. Much credit is due the Daughters of Veterans under whose auspices the lecture was given.

The war department announces that it is in constant receipt of requests for recent data concerning the canteen question, in consequence, no doubt, of statements that are being circulated through the press by people who are opposed to the sale of beer in the army that the war department is giving out such information as to the results of said abolition as suits its purposes and suppressing all reports that show that the closing of the canteen has resulted in better conditions. It is asserted most emphatically that these statements are not true. No favorable reports on the discontinuance of the canteen are given out simply because there are none. The civil results of abolition are everywhere apparent. It is strange that temperance agitators will not allow themselves to be convinced by facts.

MCKINLEY'S LAST PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to bring our nation in safety and honor through another year. The works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest. Our country, through all its extent, has been blessed with abundant harvests. Labor and the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent. Our commerce has spread all over the world. Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved. We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities; and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the city of Galveston made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Christian charity by virtue of which we are one united people.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, to be observed by all the people of the United States, at home or abroad, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Him who holds the nations in the hollow of His hand. I recommend that they gather in their several places of worship and devoutly give Him thanks for the prosperity wherewith He has endowed us, for seed time and harvest, for the valor, devotion, and humanity of our armies and navies, and that they humbly pray for the continuance of His Divine favor, for concord and amity with other nations, and for righteousness and peace in all our ways.

KRUPP'S FUNERAL.

Emperor William Followed the Hearse on Foot.

Essen, Prussia, Nov. 26.—The funeral of Herr Krupp today was attended by impressive ceremonies. Emperor William followed the hearse on foot from the old home of the grandfather of the deceased to the cemetery. The entire population of Essen attended the funeral.

MR. HITCHCOCK'S REPORT.

Secretary of the Interior Tells of His Department.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The report of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock for the year ended June 30 says that 19,488,535 acres of public lands were disposed of during the year, of which 1,757,592 were sold for cash. The total was an increase of 3,925,395 acres over the preceding year and the receipts of the department were \$3,261,927, an increase of \$1,280,766. There are still 853,395,467 acres of public lands not disposed of. Mr. Hitchcock speaks warmly of the unlawful fencing of public lands by stockmen, the entry of claims by tramps and by soldiers' widows in the interest of stock grazers, and he says:

"It is evident that a law passed by congress for the benefit of the defenders of the country and their widows and orphans was never intended to be used as a vehicle to enable speculators to obtain title to the public domain intended for homes for actual settlers."

The secretary recommends the passage of a law to protect the timber on public lands, which is being so rapidly cut that it is threatened with complete destruction. In keeping with the policy of allowing grazing on government reserves, 1,197,000 head of sheep and 459,137 of cattle and horses were thus fed during the season of 1892. The withdrawal of rations to Indians has resulted in making 12,000 self-supporting. After reviewing the report of the commissioner of pensions, which has been published, Mr. Hitchcock indorses the recommendation of the commissioner as a substitute for the existing system of medical examination of applicants for pensions, a division of the country into districts or circuits; the appointment under civil service rules of medical experts, to be organized into their domiciles, and to go from place to place within their respective circuits on fixed days, making examinations and taking testimony regarding the condition of the applicants for pension.

The report of the commissioner of patents shows that there were received during the year 45,562 applications for mechanical patents, 1,807 applications for reissues, 1,819 caveats, 2,460 applications for trade marks, 1,020 applications for label, and 270 applications for prints. There were 27,387 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 1,894 trademarks, 750 labels, and 163 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 20,335. The number of allowed applications which were forfeited for non-payment of the final fees was 4,123. The total receipts of the office were \$1,491,538.85, the total expenditures were \$1,329,924.63, and the surplus \$161,614.22.

Concerning irrigation of arid lands, the secretary says: "The question most frequently asked is, when will construction begin? There is a desire on the part of all interested to see something actually accomplished. The friends of the movement wish to demonstrate that the law is a reality and not a theory. The people to be benefited through increased land values are anxious to see this increase take place at once; but, although the clamor for immediate work is insistent, it comes from a comparatively few persons. The great body of the people are anxious that the work shall be done right and that the public funds shall be used to the greatest possible advantage, even though some delay may ensue."

Ireland's Population Decreasing.

The recent census of Ireland shows a marked decrease in its population, which has been largely attributed to the famine throughout the island, causing the death of thousands of people, and forcing many others to emigrate. This brings to mind quite forcibly the absolute necessity of having plenty of good food if we would prolong life, but after all it is not a question of the amount eaten that makes people strong and healthy, but the way it is digested. Dyspeptic people cannot enjoy their meals, and consequently always feel depressed, irritable and nervous. They should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once. It is a specific remedy for flatulency, belching, indigestion, dyspepsia and nervousness, and is backed by a record of fifty years of cures.

One-Way Colonist Tickets.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month until April 30, 1903, one-way second class Colonist tickets will be sold by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway from Chicago to points in South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Northwestern Missouri at about one-half regular rates.

ROUND-TRIP HOME-SEEKERS' TICKETS.

During the same period round trip Home-seekers' excursion tickets will be sold by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on the first and third Tuesday of each month, good to return within 21 days from date of sale, to many points in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota, North Dakota and other western and southwestern states.

For further information apply to any coupon ticket agent, or address E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 217-218 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cures croup, sore throat, pneumonia, whooping cough, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

IN FAVOR OF THE CANTEEN.

Reports Received by the War Department.

EVIL RESULTS OF ABOLITION.

Officers Are Unanimous in the Statement That Drunkenness in the Army Has Grown Alarmingly Since the Closing of the Post Exchanges.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The war department is in constant receipt of data concerning the canteen question and the effect of its abolition upon the army. Apropos of this the statement is made at the war department that only such information as has been contained in the reports of army officers upon the subject has been given to the public, and it is denied that any effort has been made to influence public opinion on the matter. It is said at the department that the recommendations of the adjutant general in his annual report were based upon the information contained in these reports. It is pointed out that the existence of something like 1,400 saloons in the vicinity of the army posts is shown by the reports received at the department, 250 to 300 of which are said to have been opened since the closing of the canteen. This further statement is made at the department: "The majority of posts have reported that drunkenness and court-martials for drunkenness have increased; that desertion and absence without leave have increased; that the effect of the closing of the canteen upon the morality, discipline and health of the troops has been bad, and, while many post commanders are, in consequence of frequent changes of garrison and from absence of correct data upon which to base comparisons, unable to report as to the degree of detriment created by the closing of the canteen, it can be stated as an absolute fact that in no single case has a post commander expressed an opinion that the effect of the abolition of the sale of beer in the army has resulted in improved conditions."

Attention is called to the reports from army officers in the Philippines, and it is said at the department that while the reports on the subjects are too voluminous to be given to the press they are on file and are at the call of congress if they should be desired.

With reference to the reports from the Philippines a statement has been made public at the war department epitomizing the annual report of Brigadier General Sanger, inspector general of the division of the Philippines. After narrating the evil effects upon the human system of the native liquors the statement continues:

"To remedy these conditions, the post exchange, at which beer was sold, was exercising a wholesome influence, and General Sanger believes that the exchange should be again made a possibility by removing all restrictions on the sale of beer and light wines. To the fear so often expressed by the opponents of the canteen system that the sale of beer would initiate or induce habits of intemperance, General Sanger shows from a careful census of the 342 companies of troops in the Philippine islands that in 60 companies every enlisted man used vinous, malt or spirituous liquors at date of enlistment; in 130 companies between 90 and 100 per cent; in 58 companies between 80 and 90 per cent; in 23 companies between 70 and 80 per cent; in 20 companies between 60 and 70 per cent. Unfortunately quite a number of men habitually drink to excess and as this number will probably increase if the men are obliged, as now, to resort to native liquors in order to satisfy what to many of them is a perfectly natural craving, the result will be most deplorable."

General Sanger concludes with the remark that "it is hardly probable, in view of this information that congress will continue the prohibition against the canteen, when it is evident that the sale of beer would be a precaution against the pernicious habits above stated and their fatal and disastrous results."

To the Canadian Northwest—Low Rate Excursions.

On November 18, December 2 and 16, via Chicago & North-Western Ry., from Chicago, one fare plus \$2.00 round trip, with liberal return limits and stop-over privileges. Four fast trains daily: 9:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:00 p. m. and 10:00 p. m., making direct connections with all lines at St. Paul and Minneapolis. For full particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent or address A. F. Cleveland, 284 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Queen & Crescent service Cincinnati, St. Louis and Jacksonville the best in the country.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Will Oppose Admission of Arizona and New Mexico.

Guthrie, Ok., Nov. 26.—The senate sub-committee on territories completed its tour of investigation yesterday and left for Chicago, where it will disband. Although the members of the committee absolutely refuse to talk, it is pretty generally understood that it will report in favor of statehood for Oklahoma and against statehood for New Mexico and Arizona.

The favorable report on Oklahoma, however, is by no means certain to secure for that territory the raised rank that it covets. The omnibus bill already passed by the house provides for statehood for all three territories, and the friends of each territory have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance to pass it.

While in New Mexico the committee took several snap shots of the people and institutions. It has a photograph of a boy 19 years old, born and raised in that territory, who cannot speak a word of English; also several groups of people who talk nothing but the Spanish language. The court records in some places are written in Spanish. This bodes no good for New Mexico in the eyes of the committee.

CITY MUST BE REDISTRICTED.

Present City Wards Cannot Be Continued.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW CODE.

The Geographical Lines of the New Districts Must Be Determined on a Basis of Population—Fourth Ward Will Be Made Larger, All Others Smaller—Clerk Says Gerrymandering is Preposterous.

The councilmen's copies of the new municipal code have not yet arrived, though they were promised for today, and in consequence the fathers have not yet begun to burn the midnight oil. President Johns says that it will be useless to have a special meeting for the purpose of going over the code till the copies have been placed in the hands of the councilmen and they have been given an opportunity to study the act themselves.

The code requires that the council shall have made all provisions for making the act effective by January 1, 1903. This means much toil for the fathers. One of the hard propositions will be the redistricting of the city. The code gives Massillon four districts, the boundaries of which shall be determined on a basis of population. One councilman is to be elected from each district and three at large. It was thought that the present wards of the city could be continued as the districts provided for by the code, but this is impossible owing to the difference in population of the various wards.

The population of the wards is as follows: First, 3,237; second, 3,157; third, 3,742; fourth, 4,808. The average ward population is 2,986. The fourth ward lacks 1,178 of the average. All the others have more than the average.

The talk already is that the redistricting will be a mild form of gerrymandering, but this, City Clerk Seaman says, is preposterous. The fourth is so strongly Democratic and the first so strongly Republican that the changing of their lines cannot make much difference, and the second and third have always been uncertain in local politics, so that not much difference can be made to them.

BUT FIFTEEN MINUTES.

Jury Needed Little Time to Arrive at Verdict.

After deliberating fifteen minutes, Monday, the jury in the case of the state against Peter Cairnbauer, charged with hunting without a landowner's permit, acquitted the defendant. Practically all the evidence was in Cairnbauer's favor. His mother testified that her son did not have his gun out of the house at any time during September. Bert Patterson, weighing man at the mine at which Cairnbauer is employed, testified that Cairnbauer worked a full day on the date on which he is supposed to have been hunting. The defendant himself swore that he had never hunted upon the property controlled by Dunniham, as charged.

The affidavit alleged that the trespass took place upon the Erb farm, titled by Dunniham, in Tuscarawas township, where Cairnbauer resides.

Only through car line to Asheville N. C. Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway.

WHAT A BOY SAW.

Thrilling Experiences in Andersonville Prison.

LECTURE BY REV. L. H. STEWART

Under the Auspices of the

Daughters of Veterans, For the Benefit of the City Hospital Fund, Mr. Stewart Addressed a Large Audience at Burd's Hall—Civil War Memories Entertainingly Presented.

Among the first efforts made to secure funds for the hospital association was the lecture on "What a Boy Saw in Andersonville Prison," given by the Rev. L. H. Stewart under the auspices of the Daughters of Veterans, in Burd's hall on Tuesday evening. A large audience heard the lecture. Mayor Bell introduced the speaker, who said in part:

"I was a mere lad when the war broke out. I remember the feeling that was manifested in the community. I was enlisted by a young lieutenant in the early winter of 1863, being at that time between the age of 15 and 16. I was to be assigned to detail duty, but was allowed to go to the company to which I belonged. I was captured in the summer of 1864, just after the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. We had as our commander the fighting parson, Moody. My first battle was the battle of Chickamauga. We were placed in front of the line in a very leaden hail from Longstreet's men, who assaulted us three times and the last time were victorious. The next battle was Kenesaw Mountain. At this battle I saw the first regimental hospital. At first I revolted at the gruesome sight, but after half an hour I was perfectly inured to it and helped to administer to the wounded and dying.

"We were next ordered to Resacca to guard the wagon train and went into camp at Calhoun, Ga. We were ambushed by a traitor and were surrounded, both ourselves and the vanguard, by the cavalry. We expected to be recaptured by our men, but after a few more shots we heard no more firing. Wheeler's cavalry, which captured us, was simply a roving band of bandits. We camped the first night in the mountains in Georgia. We broke camp at daybreak and marched through a most barren portion of country. In passing through the country we were objects of much interest among the natives. After passing through the Chattahoochee river valley we reached Athens, Ga. We were placed in jail at Athens and were then turned over to the Home Guards of the Confederacy. From Athens we were taken by box cars to Macon, Ga., where we were given plenty of water and food.

"From Macon we were transferred to Andersonville prison. We were halted in front of Captain Wehr's headquarters at the prison. Captain Wehr came out and read the prison rules to us. We were then searched and taken to the prison proper. The most appalling sight greeted us as we went in. The sick and dying were laid about promiscuously. The men generally were clad in the poorest manner. The clothes of most of the soldiers were mere rags. Their shirts were rotted off at the elbows and their trousers were rotted off at the knees. The enclosure was a wall of logs. There were no buildings in the enclosure and a man was lucky who was able to retain his knapsack when he entered. The sight nearly crazed me. All about men were suffering and dying. One man I saw was dying alone, covered with flies and other vermin. I thought I would rather be dead than be in this place. The first drink of water which I had in Andersonville prison was from an improvised tin cup made from part of a boot and a block of wood. The water was warm and impure. Upon application for food I found that I had just missed the distribution of rations so I was not able to get any until the next day in the afternoon. The first night I was kept awake by the continual moving of that mass of men. There were all kinds of snorers in the prison. The tenor and basses were there and the different noises heard that first night were distracting. I waited until morning came and saw the soldiers carrying out the dead. I thought at first that I too should soon be carried out in that way, but in a week that idea was all gone and I determined to live and that determination was all that kept me alive.

"My first ration was a pint of bean soup which I received in my hat. Only part of this ration did I eat. The next day I got a ration of corn bread about as big as a red brick and the next day I got one-half pint of rice which was to us as palatable as anything I have ever eaten. This bill of fare was continued throughout my stay at Andersonville.

"You ask what we did to pass the

time. Well, we read old newspapers, testaments and Bibles. A preacher named Sheppard used to preach daily and urged the men to become Christians. Another man named Smith used to also preach. In the dry season the water became vile. One day a great rain came up and gave us a great drinking. The water washed our bodies and the ground to such an extent that on the night after the rain we slept like babies on the cold, clean earth.

"In the fall and summer of '64 and '65 the parole began and we were taken to Savannah, Ga. On the way our thirst was unbearable and had it not been for the big heartedness of an old colored woman who gave us water we should have perished. From Savannah we proceeded to Charleston and thence to the prison at Florence. There we were compelled to cook our own food. Our only rations were beans and corn meal which was cooked without seasoning. Sweet potatoes with which the country teemed were denied us. Eight thousand men were removed from Andersonville to Florence. We obtained our only supply of clothes from the dead and we never allowed a corpse to go out of the prison without having first stripped it. I have even seen a soldier lie and cuddle near a dying man in order that he might be the first to secure his clothing. Buttons which the Confederates called 'York State Buttons,' were often sold by the Union soldiers to their captors for exorbitant sums in Confederate money.

"I escaped from Andersonville one time for about three days but was recaptured. At last I was paroled and was so weak that I had to be carried to the train. I was taken to Charleston, S. C., placed on a transport and taken out to sea. As we approached Fort Sumter one of the boys cried 'On, boys, I see the flag.' At once there was a rush to see the dear old banner. We all wept at the sight. As we approached the old army transport we could see the old eagle and the other insignia of the land of the free. The stewards of the vessel came down and put their arms about us and laid us on cots prepared for us. As the ship weighed anchor and got to sea we got an attack of seasickness, but after what we had been eating we felt that that was good for us to get rid of it. We were taken to the hospital at Newport, R. I., where we were cleansed with soap and scrub brushes. After being dressed in soft clothing we were laid down in stuff, downy cots. We thought that it must be heaven. Here I met an old friend, Sam Brown, who welcomed me by putting his arms about me and kissing me. Several weeks later I was allowed to visit my old home.

MANY CANDIDATES.

Miners Soon to Elect Sub-District Officers.

Massillon district miners are now endorsing candidates for the various offices in the sub-district branch of the organization. The candidates for president thus far are Robert Legg, of East Greenville; John Miller, of Beech Grove, and Patrick Harney, of West Brookfield. These are only a few. It is expected that nearly every community in the district will have a representative in the list. The office of president now pays \$60 a month.

Fated

To Die of Paralysis Like Father.

Helpless Invalid For Three Years.

Dr. Miles' Nerveine Made My Nerves Strong.

"For many years I suffered from terrible headaches and pains at the base of the brain, and finally got so bad that I was overcome with nervous prostration. I had frequent dizzy spells and was so weak and exhausted that I could take but little food. The best physicians told me I could not live; that I would die of paralysis, as my father and grandfather had. I remained a helpless invalid for three years, when I heard of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerveine and began using it. That winter I felt better than I had before in many years, and I have not been troubled with those dreadful headaches since I first used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerveine. My appetite is good and my nerves are strong."—Mrs. N. M. Bucknell, 2929 Oakland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

"For many years I suffered from nervous prostration, and could not direct my household affairs, nor have any cares. My stomach was very weak, headaches very severe, and I was so nervous that there was not a night in years that I slept over one hour at a time. We spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicine. I was taken to Chicago and treated by specialists, but received no benefit at all. Finally I heard of Dr. Miles' Nerveine and began using it. I was surprised that it helped me so quickly, and great was my joy to find, after using seven bottles, that I had fully recovered my health."—Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Duluth, Minn.

All druggists sell. Send for free booklet. Dr. Miles' Remedies. Guarantee for free booklet on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Atta Pickering, of Mansfield, is visiting friends in the city.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thompson, of 176 North street, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice R. Bissell are spending Thanksgiving in Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gribble are today in Rogersville, attending the marriage of their nephew, Henry Kate.

Miss Mary Belle Hamill, of Plum street, who has been attending the Cleveland Art school, is spending her Thanksgiving vacation at home.

The wedding of Miss Grace Yant to Alfred Heiman, of Canton, will occur tomorrow. Miss Yant is well known in Massillon. She resides between this city and Navarre.

Paul Wampler has begun drilling for oil on the farm of J. W. Reinohl, west of the city. This is the first attempt made to discover oil in that neighborhood. It is a rich coal country.

The marriage of Miss Clemmie Myers and Jacob Calipper, will take place at the home of the bride's parents, in Navarre, Thanksgiving Day. Miss Myers is a sister of William H. Myers, of this city.

William Reynolds, of Pigeon Run, reported to the police Sunday that a horse and blanket had disappeared from his property. He does not know whether the animal is lost, strayed or stolen.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the First Reformed church gave a reception at the home of the Rev. O. P. Foust Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. S. S. Snyder, of Sandai, Japan. Mrs. Snyder left Wednesday morning for Columbiana.

Miss Minnie Henry was surprised by a party of thirty-five friends at her home in East Oak street Tuesday evening. The feature of the occasion was a cake walk. The cake was won by Oliver Guernsey. A delicious lunch was served.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stewart, of Cleveland, are visiting at the home of the former's parents, the Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Stewart, in North street. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are returning from their wedding trip. They were married at Steubenville two weeks ago.

The third number of the lecture course will be a lecture by the Rev. Father Francis Clement Kelley, orator and writer, at the Armory Thursday evening, December 4. The date on the tickets is December 2, but this is a mistake. Tickets are now on sale at Hankins' store, in Mill street.

A number of Massillonians have received cards for a tea to be given by Mrs. James Neale, of Pittsburg, on Friday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock, to formally introduce into society her daughter, Miss Louise Magee. Mrs. M. E. Warwick, Mrs. J. F. Pocock and Mrs. A. Per Lee Pease will be among the guests.

The Eagles have decided to give some kind of an entertainment for the purpose of raising money to be contributed to the city hospital fund. F. H. Myers, Frank Schuster, William Clements and John Sparks have been appointed a committee to decide upon the character and date of the entertainment.

S. O. Morgan, arrested Saturday, charged with jumping a board bill at the Milleronian Hotel, was released by Mayor Bell, and the case was dismissed. Morgan showed that he had no intention of defrauding the landlord, but that he was suddenly called to Canton on business. He returned to the city of his own accord, and it was then that his arrest took place.

Byron Evans, formerly of Massillon who has spent the past two years in San Antonio and other parts of Texas, visited in this city Tuesday. He went from here to Cleveland, where his father, E. J. Evans, formerly of Justus, now resides. Mr. Evans is much taken with the West. He says it is the young man's country. Upon his return thither, he will locate permanently in Los Angeles.

The Ohio grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons yesterday laid the cornerstone of the new Akron city hospital. Dr. W. A. Belt, of Kenton, grand master of Ohio, was in charge. Prominent members of the order from throughout the state assisted. The hospital will cost \$100,000 and is the gift of two wealthy residents of Akron, Messrs. O. C. Barber and Colonel George T. Jenkins.

Miss Sophia Oehl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Oehl, of 234 North street, and Mr. Frank Oster, of this city, were married at 8:30 Wednesday morning in St. Mary's church by the Rev. H. V. Kaempfer in the presence of a large congregation. Nuptial high mass was celebrated. The maid of honor was Miss Theresa Oehl, the bride's sister; the best man John Hornstine. The marriage was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Oster will live in Massillon.

The wedding of Miss Nettie DeVille, of 205 East Fourth street, this city, and George Ertle, of Massillon, took place at high noon Tuesday. The young people took the early morning train to

Cleveland, where the ceremony was performed in St. Thomas' Catholic church by the Rev. T. F. Mahon. They were accompanied on the trip by Miss Lou Ertle, a sister of the groom, and Mrs. H. A. Smith, a sister of the bride. Mr. Ertle is engaged in the gents' furnishing business in Massillon. The bride has many friends in this city. She has made her home with her sister, Mrs. H. A. Smith for a number of years. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Ertle will return to Massillon, where they have a cozy home fitted for their occupancy at 130 East Oak street. —Canton Repository.

Several hundred men are now employed on the electric line between Alliance and Canton, and it is expected with favorable weather to inaugurate traffic between the two points on January 1. At the present time the locomotives used in hauling material for the building of the line run within two miles of Mt. Union. The west end of the road is giving the management no concern, as cars could run into Canton from Louisville within the next fortnight. When asked if that portion of the road would be opened first, Superintendent Berry said the intention is to open the entire line at one and the same time. All bridges are completed and track laying is progressing very rapidly. —Alliance Review.

THIEVES ACTIVE.

Burglary and Robbery at Sippo.

POSTMASTER MYERS A VICTIM.

His Residence Entered While He Attends Religious Service and \$35 Stolen—Sneak Thief Helps Himself to \$5 of Groceriesman Groff's Money.

Postmaster W. M. Myers, of Sippo, notified the local police Monday morning that his residence was burglarized Sunday night. The robbers secured \$35. The burglary was committed while Mr. Myers was attending religious services. He did not return home till 10 o'clock. The burglar entered through a window, which they forced open. The money was taken from Mr. Myers' trousers' pockets. Mr. Myers' living apartments adjoin the postoffice. No attempt was made to enter the office.

On Saturday there was some stealing at Sippo. While Groceriesman Joshua Groff was attending to some work in a distant part of his store, a sneak thief slipped behind the counter and stole \$5. Mr. Groff discovered the money to be missing a few minutes after the theft occurred. There were several persons in the store at the time. All professed to have no knowledge of the theft.

THE TURKEY CROP.

It is Large and Likewise the Price.

The turkey supply seems to be plentiful, but the price, 16 cents a pound, indicates other conditions. The farmer, however, points to everything else that has a place on the table, and declares that the advance in turkey is not out of proportion. Last year turkey sold for fourteen cents a pound. The demand for chicken and duck is not what it has been in the past. Somehow people are all demanding turkey this year.

RUNAWAY AT WORK.

Takes Employment in a Glass Factory.

William Runge, the fourteen-year-old Martin's Ferry boy rescued by John Moylan from the shanty of a tramp, Monday night, is still at Mr. Moylan's home. The boys adopted parents have been communicated with, but they have sent no instructions as to what the local authorities shall do. The boy has been offered employment in one of the local glass factories, and he will be permitted to work till word comes from Martin's Ferry.

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."—J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones!

The medicine that has cured the worst of deep coughs for 60 years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

An inactive liver prevents any cough medicine from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

TESTIMONY IN THE SMITH CASE

Evidence for the Defence All In.

EXPERTS ON WITNESS STAND.

Mayor Robertson Called by the State and Describes His Meeting with the Prisoner in the City Jail Shortly After the Shooting of Conductor Shetler.

Canton, Nov. 26.—At 3 o'clock Monday afternoon Attorney James Sterling, counsel for Melvin R. Smith and his relatives at the inquiry as to the sanity of the young man, stated that the testimony to substantiate the claim that Smith was insane was concluded and that he was ready to cross-examine state's witnesses. The last witness in behalf of the prisoner was Dr. Searle, of the Cuyahoga Falls institute. Dr. Searle said that Melvin R. Smith was undoubtedly insane. He characterized Smith's condition as delusional insanity and of an epileptic nature. He said that the history of the case indicated that the young man had been a victim of delusions for four or five years. Dr. Searle said that he did not know whether Smith was responsible for his actions during his quiescent periods or not. "I do not think that he was mentally responsible from the time he left his work in Akron on the Monday preceding the shooting to the time of the commission of the shooting of Conductor Shetler," said Dr. Searle. "He was laboring under delusions all that time." Dr. Searle said that a person afflicted with the same trouble as Smith would likely kill as the delusion dominated him. He said that these delusions are frequently masked and difficult to discover. He said that a deluded man might have a fear of impending danger but generally acted upon impulse. He said that insanity might begin at any period. In the case of Smith he had discovered hallucinations and that the history of the case showed illusions and delusions. He said that a morbid mental condition accompanied delusions and that while there might be no outward signs of epilepsy Smith's condition might be defined as mental epilepsy. Dr. Searle said that if a person has a false conception on any subject he is unable to discriminate between right and wrong on that subject. He said that a man is either sane or insane and he did not consider that there is such a thing as partial insanity. Dr. Searle said that the latest statistics show that the ratio of insanity is one to every four hundred persons in the United States. He said that the mania of melancholia usually appears between the ages of 30 and 40 years. When questioned on hereditary insanity Dr. Searle said that he was not much of a believer in hereditary insanity although insanity might be caused by hereditary conditions.

Dr. Harry A. March, in his testimony, said that Smith was insane. He said that his insanity was incurable and that he was not sane during periods of quiescence. Dr. George F. Zininger, the other medical witness for the prisoner, testified similarly.

Mayor James H. Robertson was the first witness called by Prosecutor Day for the state. Mayor Robertson said that he saw Smith after the shooting at the city prison. He said that Smith was in the women's department of the city prison and was engaged in writing when he looked in. He said that Smith handed the writing to Prosecutor Day who asked him to sign it. "This Smith declined to do," said the mayor, "and when pressed to do so said that it might be used against him. He said that he had shot Shetler because he had made him angry. 'My God, if you knew how I needed air in there. I was nearly smothered,' was Smith's exclamation. He said that people were always imposing upon him and made him angry. I asked him if he did not have trouble with his father before leaving home and he said that such was the case. Then I asked him why he had not shot his father. He replied, 'It would not be right.' Smith inquired about the condition of Shetler and expressed himself as feeling sorry for Shetler and his family. He said that he wished that he had been in Shetler's place. In our talk Smith said he had been in the asylum and that he had delusions. He said that he knew that he had delusions."

John Myers, night bartender at the Phoenix, was the next witness. He said that Smith was in the Phoenix about 3 o'clock on the morning of the shooting; that he came in with a barber from the west end, and drank whisky and port wine. He said that Smith and the barber had two drinks of whisky. "Smith had his hat drawn

Home-Made Food

You will save much money in the household by baking at home instead of buying at the bake-shop or grocery. You will also get fresher, better, more tasty, purer and cleaner food.

Besides there is a pride and satisfaction in serving beautiful, novel and dainty food which has been made by the hands of mother or daughters, and which is certain to win admiration and praise from every one at the table.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER helps the housewife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts, muffins and other bread-foods with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare. It is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

down over his eyes and his coat collar turned up and I did not recognize him," said Myers. "He also leaned on the bar with his left hand up to his face and his right hand in his overcoat pocket. Suddenly he said to me 'you struck me once, didn't you.' I told him that I did not know him. He kept on talking and finally I leaned over the bar and said, 'What are you looking for?' He immediately pulled a revolver and placing it close to my forehead said, 'I'll kill you, you ———.' I ducked and made a motion as if to get a gun from under the counter. He dropped down with his hands on the bar and I grabbed his revolver. He then said, 'Don't hurt me. I am not responsible.' I told him that I knew him then and that I was going to knock his head off. I ran around the bar but he ran out of my way. I examined the pistol and saw it was not loaded. Then I started after an officer and he followed me up Tuscarawas street and back to the saloon again. A young fellow named Koontz, who was in the saloon, telephoned for police and pretty soon Officers Reed, Wilhelm and Piero appeared. Smith then demanded his revolver and started after me after the officers appeared. Before that time he had tried to apologize and set 'em up. I took whisky and he took port wine. I gave the revolver to Wilhelm and the last I saw of Smith he was going up street with Officers Wilhelm and Piero." On cross-examination Myers said that he did not inform Dr. C. E. Schilling that Melvin did not drink anything in the saloon, nor did he say anything of the kind to Smith's father. When questioned by Attorney Sterling as to the kind of whisky sold at the Phoenix Myers replied that he guessed it was all right. "Is it forty rod whisky?" asked Mr. Sterling. "I don't know. Maybe it's lightning rod whisky," replied the witness, thereby creating much merriment.

Herbert Koontz said that he worked at the Phoenix and was there on the night in question. Koontz said that he was badly scared when Smith drew his gun and in his testimony corroborated Myers in the main.

John A. Brobst testified that Smith entered his saloon in East Tuscarawas street between 12:30 and 1 o'clock on the morning of the shooting. He asked for a glass of port wine and also ate a sandwich. He looked to me as if he was sick. I saw him take a revolver from his hip pocket and place it in his overcoat. He went away and in about an hour returned. He was drunk or acted that way. There were

three other parties in the saloon and he told me to 'set 'em up' to them. I declined and he then asked for a drink. I refused to give him any. I ordered him to get out. He was not in a hurry and I walked towards him. He then said, 'Don't touch me, Brobst. I'll go out myself,' and he left."

Aaron J. Rohm, merchant policeman, testified that he met Smith about 1:45 o'clock on the morning of the shooting near the First National bank. He said that Smith was intoxicated and that he told him to go home. He replied that he was going to Akron that morning and did not want to go home. Rohm said that Smith showed him a revolver and some cartridges which would not fit the gun. Mr. Rohm testified that while a member of the police force he had arrested Smith at the Pennsylvania depot for drunkenness on September 25, 1898.

The examination of physicians and experts on insanity was begun on behalf of the state before Probate Judge M. E. Aungst in the Melvin R. Smith hearing Tuesday afternoon. Drs. J. P. Dewitt and A. B. Walker, both of Canton, were examined by Prosecutor Day for the state and cross-examined by Attorney Sterling for the prisoner. Both physicians said that Smith is sane, and fully competent to know right from wrong. Dr. Dewitt in his testimony, said that the prisoner had no symptoms of masked epilepsy and that he had seen Smith four times and could find no evidence of insanity. He said that Smith's peculiar actions might have resulted from a bad disposition due largely to the lack of parental control.

Dr. A. B. Walker said that he had been a practicing physician for about thirty years and during that time he had come in contact with several hundred cases of insanity. Dr. Walker testified that he had examined Smith on several occasions and that he was unable to detect any hallucinations, illusions or delusions. He said that Smith's measurements were a little above the average and showed a good head. Dr. Walker said that his best judgment is that Smith is sane and responsible for his acts.

The indications are that all of the testimony for the state will be concluded before the adjournment of court this, Wednesday, afternoon in the inquiry as to the sanity of Melvin R. Smith, charged with the murder of Street Car Conductor James Shetler. The trial has created much interest and the court room has been constantly filled with spectators. All of the sessions have been attended by

a large number of physicians, who find in the case quite a study.

Dr. J. P. Marchand was examined as a witness for the state during the morning session Tuesday. Dr. Marchand said that in his opinion Smith was sane. He said that the young man apparently had an uncontrollable temper which he believed was largely increased by the fact that he was unrestrained and always regarded as afflicted. Dr. Marchand said that he knew right from wrong. In proof of this assertion Dr. Marchand said that although he pointed his revolver at his mother he did not shoot her for the reason that it was not right. Thirty minutes later, however, he shot a street car conductor. Dr. Marchand argued that if Smith knew it was not right to shoot his mother he knew just as well that it was wrong to shoot Mr. Shetler. Dr. Eymann, of the Massillon state hospital, will be placed on the stand as the last witness for the state.

INJUNCTION ASKED FOR.
Glass Blowers Want to Enjoin a Corporation.
Pittsburg, Nov. 26.—A spread from Vineland, N. J., to the Dispatch, says: Upon application of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada, Vice Chancellor Grey, of Camden, has granted an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining the Jonas Glass Company, of Minotola, from interfering with the legitimate business of the strikers. This is the first time in the history of jurisprudence that a labor union has ever asked for an injunction against a corporation, and the case, because of its paramount importance to labor and capital, will probably only be decided by the highest tribunal in the land.

For the first time in the history of litigation affecting capital and labor a trade union has set up in the courts a legal right to combine. The union frankly admits having assisted the strikers at Minotola and asks the court to enjoin the glass company from interfering with them and intimidating the officers and agents of the association.

REPORT CALLED FOR.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The comptroller of the currency has called for a report of the condition of the national banks at the close of business Tuesday, November 25.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.



IT MOVES THE WORLD.

The hand which holds the pen moves the world, and a BUSINESS COLLEGE EDUCATION is needed by the grammar school boy and the high school graduate, as well as by the college bred. What is wanted and wanted badly, in this bustling commercial age, is definite, practical knowledge.

Most young people admit that a business education would be a good thing for them but they fail to take advantage of opportunities to acquire it. Do not delay the matter longer. For full particulars about our courses, tuition rates, etc., call up Massillon Phone 119, or call at the office of THE MASSILLON ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. H. G. YOCUM, Gen'l Mgr.



A good deal of live stock was killed this year through the west by October thunderstorms.

Florida will only show up with 750,000 boxes of oranges this year, about one-half of the crop of 1901.

The northwest will produce 45,000,000 bushels of flax this year, worth to the producers \$1.20 per bushel.

One twenty acre tract of land at Baku, Russia, has produced 40,000,000 barrels of oil. This beats Texas.

A friend told us the other day that he once hauled a load of farm produce to town and got \$4,001 for it. What was it? Hops?

A few years ago 500 bushels of wheat was thought to be a big carload. Now 1,800 bushels are carried in the modern steel freight car.

Forty cent corn and five dollar pork make a very good combination, not an agricultural bonanza, but a good, legitimate, healthy business.

Almost any crop will do well on a clover sod, especially wheat, potatoes and corn. Oats are liable to grow too much straw and fall down.

We are growing the blue Moldavka (Russian) plum with success. It seems to be perfectly hardy and bears a large purple plum of good quality.

Winter is the best time of the year to thin out the sparrows. Baiting and shooting them is about as good a way as any to get rid of a lot of them.

Reports of outbreaks of hog cholera are beginning to come in, just as we expected, as soon as the shots were fed all the new corn they would eat.

It has been an unusually good fall for the sowing of winter wheat in Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, and the acreage will be much larger than last year.

The apple crop of the country this year is placed at 45,000,000 barrels against 27,000,000 barrels last year. While the crop is large, it is not of the best quality.

The cows in Norway, it is said, will eat and are fed dried codfish. From this we infer that all that is needed to secure nice codfish gravy is to thicken their milk with flour.

The farmers of South Dakota have become so prosperous that money now goes begging at 5 per cent where not so very long since 20 per cent was demanded and obtained.

We are told that one of the reasons why more corn is not raised in the southern states is the fact that after it is raised it is very difficult to keep it owing to great humidity of the atmosphere.

As soon as he had cut his oats in July he sowed five acres of the stubble to rye, putting the crop in with a disk, and when we saw the field in October he had seventy-five head of nice shots just where they liked to be.

There is a great waste of the best of fertilizers in the dumping by the railway companies of the contents of their cattle cars where they cannot be used. With so much poor, starved out land this waste should be remedied.

There is a good deal of satisfaction in watching the coming of the first snow when one has the corn all in the crib, the fuel in the woodhouse and the roots in the cellar. Winter is not half bad when one is prepared for it.

In talking with a railroad section hand lately he told us that the old ties removed from the roadbed just about supplied the hands on the section with fuel, provided they had a section boss who would give them a fair deal.

A good thing about poultry is that the small flock of hens always does better than the large one, thus making it possible for the poor man and the one with limited range to still make the keeping of poultry profitable.

A few fruit men whom we know have made a success of grafting choice varieties of apples on the wild crab, but it is not at all a harmonious union, for the scions will outgrow the stock, the crab being of very dwarfish habit.

The states of Colorado and Kansas are having a tilt in the courts over the right of the first named state to tap the water supply of the rivers which they own in common. Colorado is so thirsty that there is nothing left for Kansas.

The Kansas experiment station has been securing some remarkable results in feeding weak and run down calves with a ration of dried blood, a product of the packing houses. It would seem to be a very valuable agent in the raising of calves.

The idea of planting a fish under each hill of corn as a fertilizer is calculated to make the corn grower of the corn belt smile, but this thing is sometimes done on the Atlantic coast, where the porgies are plenty, and the corn likes this sort of treatment.

The potato raised on the timber lands of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin is about the finest specimen of potato there is raised—large and smooth, full of starch and meaty as flour. Great crops they raise up there, too, 300 to 500 bushels to the acre.

Try hunting with a camera instead of a gun. You will thus get rare pictures of wild life which to every humane person will afford more pleasure than the shedding of innocent blood. But you want meat, you say. Well, buy that at the butcher shop.

Another Scandinavian walks off with the first prize at the Milwaukee butter makers' convention. He exhibited butter which scored 98.12 and four years ago was the greenest of green men as a helper in a creamery. He read, watched, studied and won.

The cow is the poor farmer's best friend. She will do more to lift him out of debt and set him on his financial feet than any other animal on the farm, but just as soon as he can get along without her he drops her, for not one man in a hundred likes to milk.

The men who grow the sweet corn for the canneries in the state of Maine have forced an advance in price for their product for next year of 33 per cent and will next season get 2 cents per pound, a price which has always been paid by the western canneries.

We once many years ago raised 2,000 bushels of wheat, hauled it thirty miles to a market and sold it for 45 cents a bushel. Did it pay? No; it was a foolish piece of business. But in the pioneer days wheat raising was thought to be the only possible way in which to raise ready money.

Minnesota now takes the front place as a dairy state, this honor being reluctantly conceded to her by Iowa. One reason is that Minnesota has more Scandinavian citizens than any other state, and they are all born dairymen—in fact, take up the business just as soon as they are born.

When a billy goat sells for \$1,500, as was the case at Kansas City last month, it is pertinent to ask, What next? This particular billy was a lord mayor of his kind, clad in a silky fleece of finest texture and with a lineage running back to Billy the Conqueror and all the rest of the other noted Billies.

One wise man says the farm should be fenced, subdivided into fields; another says that much fencing on the farm produces many weeds and should be avoided. Here is a contradiction, but if sheep are kept on the farm, as they may be when it is well fenced, there will be no trouble with the weeds.

We learn that many of the big spouting wells of South Dakota furnish a water supply so strongly flavored with magnesium and alkaline salts that such water is entirely useless for the purposes of irrigation, where so used the soil becoming so impregnated with these properties as to render it unfertile.

One thing is dead sure, a young man can never get a start in life if he spends all he earns. He must deny himself somewhere. If he will save \$500, the doing of which may take him two or three years, he will find it easier to get ahead. The courting business should be postponed until this \$500 is saved up.

We came across the historic man the other day who had actually moved his barn to get rid of the piles of manure. His crops were poor enough and needed all the fertilizer he could get, but he had to put in so much time saving the country, running to town and fishing that he had to move his barn to get rid of the manure.

We never could just understand why it is that the natives of the tropics use so much red pepper in their food. The curries and sauces of India and the soups and gravies of Mexico are hot enough to almost burn the lining of a white man's stomach. One would think that, with the mercury at 100 in the shade, they would want to let red pepper alone. What the Latin races need is ginger, not pepper.

If one takes up one of the cut off timber tracts in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, it will take about fifteen years to convert it into a good farm. The pine stumps rot very slowly. Being an excellent grass country, the clovers and timothy doing exceedingly well, the clearing of the land with stock is a comparatively easy matter if a man is only willing to wait.

We raised enough stalks on ten acres of corn this year to have warmed the house in good shape all winter long if only there was some way to put them in shape to be burned in a stove or a furnace. As it is, they will have to be burned in the field next spring, where they will do very little good. Some cheap and effective machine which would fit this roughage for fuel would be a great blessing to the whole country.

FARM BOY AND COLLEGE.

The man was a Scandinavian. He had worked his way up from absolute poverty to one of financial and agricultural independence and is now well fixed as the owner of 320 acres of land and a good equipment of stock. He had a boy, a very con. nonplace, everyday sort of boy, seventeen years old. This boy had always worked on the farm, and his education had been limited to what he could learn in the country school during the winter term. It was agreed between father and son that the boy should go to one of the best agricultural colleges in the west and take a course of thirteen weeks each winter for two years, returning to his farm work during the summer. We met the father after the boy had completed this course of study at the college and asked him what it had done for his boy. He said that "it had done wonders, that the boy was taking up the farm work in a different and better way, that he could repair any of the farm machinery, adjust the farm separator, test the milk and the cows, had learned how to judge stock, could pick out a good cow on sight, knew how to properly balance the rations fed, could treat the sick animals on the farm and wanted me to take five or six of the best agricultural papers. He did all his work with more method and intelligence and so accomplished more with less labor. He did not get the big head and want to become a professor and teacher and has settled down to his old farm work as steadily as an old clock. It cost me \$225 to give him this course of study, and it was the best investment that I ever made. The fact is the boy knows more than I do, but he is kind enough never to rub it in."

THE ROMANCE OF HORTICULTURE.

Some of the work of the agricultural department at Washington reads almost like a romance. From three tiny trees of the navel or seedless orange imported from Brazil some years ago, only one of which made a live of it, has developed the enormous orange industry of the Pacific coast, amounting to 20,000 carloads of fruit this year, mostly navels. These trees were threatened by a parasite five years ago for which there seemed no remedy till a few ladybugs were imported from Australia and turned into the orange orchards, where they soon multiplied and made short work of the parasite. Then the San Jose scale, proof against any form of spraying, threatens not only the fruit trees, but forest trees as well, and a scientist goes into far north China, where the white man has but rarely set foot, and there finds the scale held in subjection by another kind of ladybug, which he carefully collects and ships, but fourteen of them reaching the department at Washington in safety, and now the department is prepared to furnish any quantity of these bugs to any locality affected with the San Jose scale.

COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS.

We came across a discontented and fault finding farmer the other day, the first we have met for nearly three years. It seems that his oats got wet and damaged in the shock, the frost caught twenty acres of his corn and some of his potatoes rotted. He just could not think of any of his blessings—only just these temporary losses. He had very much to be thankful for. His credit was gilt edged, he had good health, his stock liked the soft corn, he had two crops of hay instead of one, his farm had doubled in value during five years, he had plenty to eat and a comfortable home. It is so much better to think of one's blessings rather than of one's misfortunes. No one wants to go through life tolling a bell or playing Jeremiah. The bright, good world we live in has no place for this sort of thing. "Look on the bright side and keep a stiff upper lip" should have been made a part of the sermon on the mount.

SOUTHERN FARM LANDS.

We are surprised that in connection with the present craze for land there is not more attention being paid to the productive south. There are great possibilities connected with the tablelands of the Cumberland mountains in Tennessee, with many sections of Arkansas and the other southern states. While the soil is not as fertile as that of the prairies of the west, there is much compensation in the certain rainfall and the mildness and salubrity of the climate, which so greatly extends the farmer's working season. We look to see more attention paid to these southern lands in the future.

DON'T BURN THE LEAVES.

Don't burn the leaves in the fall. Never mind the litter. The snow will soon cover them up. If you let them alone, the winds will whirl them up around the shrubs and plants and thus furnish the nicest sort of a winter protection. And, come to think of it, we would not burn them even in the spring, for they make the very best mulching material to be had. Rake them up and put them under the currant and berry bushes, where they will finally decay and form a rich leaf mold. Leaves were never made to be burned.

TWO TOUGH TRUSTS.

Unless we miss our guess the farmers of the country are shortly going to find themselves up against two tough propositions—the meat trust and the farm machinery trust. These benevolent institutions are not doing business for their health by a long shot. We look to see these two trusts kick up a bigger row than all the others put together.

J. S. Trigg

UP TO DATE DWELLING.

Attractive and Roomy House for a Narrow Lot.

[Copyright, 1902, by Dennis & Gastmeyer, Architects, 200 Broadway, New York.] Herewith are presented a front elevation and floor plans of a very attractive, roomy and low priced home. The cost to build this house in most sections will not exceed \$2,500.

There is a cellar under the entire house. The walls are of light hard quarry stone, laid up in cement mortar.

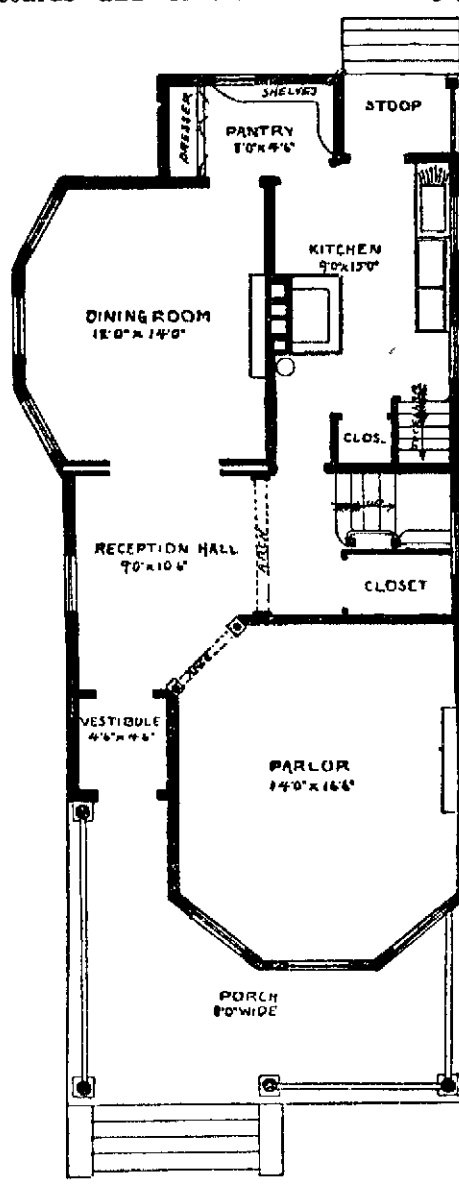


FRONT ELEVATION.

tar pointed black above grade lines. The cellar floor is cemented and contains coal bins, storeroom, etc.

The arrangement of the rooms and their convenience can easily be seen by consulting the floor plans. The special features of the house are the large piazza, reception hall and parlor.

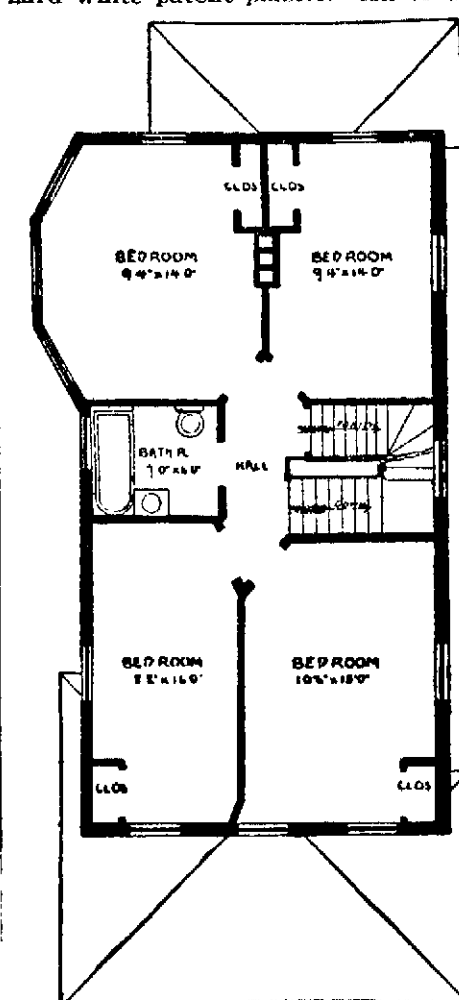
The entire frame of the building is built of hemlock lumber and timber complete. The exterior walls are sheathed with North Carolina pine boards and covered with two ply



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

building paper and narrow cypress beveled siding boards and shingles. All fancy work is built of composition. The main roof and piazza are covered with rough boards, tar and 8 by 16 black slates with fancy cut butts complete.

The floors throughout are laid with narrow white pine tongue and grooved flooring boards, filled with liquid wood fillers and one good coat of floor wax. The interior walls are plastered with hard white patent plaster. All of the



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

trim is of cypress, with cabinet head, wall moldings, base and angle blocks complete. The main staircase is ash, with oak newels, rails and balusters. The attic staircase is of cypress boxed. The attic is floored and has one finished room for servant. The house is heated with a modern steam boiler in the cellar.

The North-Western Limited

St. Paul-Minneapolis

Magnificently equipped, electric-lighted, fast daily train to St. Paul and Minneapolis, leaves Chicago 6.30 p. m. via Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Compartment Sleeping Cars, Library and Buffet Cars, Open Standard Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Excellent Dining-Car Service, Standard Day Coaches.

Double track, block system, and carefully maintained roadway of heavy steel, insure fast time and punctual service for trains leaving Chicago 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 8.00 and 10.00 p. m. for the Twin Cities. The Chicago & North-Western is the Pioneer Line west and northwest of Chicago.

ALL TICKET AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA THE

Chicago & North-Western Ry.

W. A. KIMMER, NORTH-WESTERN TRAFFIC MANAGER, CHICAGO, ILL.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward	31	9	31	15	31	43	31	31
Pittsburgh	1:15	7:00	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30
Beaver Falls	8:02	3:38	7:26	6:54				
Columbiana	8:58	4:34	8:01					
Leetonia	9:54	5:30	8:57					
Salina	10:50	6:26	9:53					
Altoona	11:46	7:22	10:49					
Greenville	12:42	8:18	11:45					
Scranton	1:38	9:14	12:41					
Wilkes-Barre	2:34	10:10	1:37					
Scranton	3:30	11:06	2:33					
Scranton	4:26	12:02	3:29					
Scranton	5:22	1:00	4:25					
Scranton	6:18	1:56	5:21					
Scranton	7:14	2:52	6:17					
Scranton	8:10	3:48	7:13					
Scranton	9:06	4:44	8:09					
Scranton	10:02	5:40	9:05					
Scranton	10:58	6:36	10:01					
Scranton	11:54	7:32	10:57					
Scranton	12:50	8:28	11:53					
Scranton	1:46	9:24	12:49					
Scranton	2:42	10:20	1:45					
Scranton	3:38	11:16	2:41					
Scranton	4:34	12:12	3:37					
Scranton	5:30	1:08	4:33					
Scranton	6:26	2:04	5:29					
Scranton	7:22	3:00	6:25					
Scranton	8:18	3:56	7:21					
Scranton	9:14	4:52	8:17					
Scranton	10:10	5:48	9:13					
Scranton	11:06	6:44	10:09					
Scranton	12:02	7:40	11:05					
Scranton	1:00	8:36	12:01					
Scranton	1:56	9:32	12:57					
Scranton	2:52	10:28	1:53					
Scranton	3:48	11:24	2:49					
Scranton	4:44	12:20	3:45					
Scranton	5:40	1:16	4:41					
Scranton	6:36	2:12	5:37					
Scranton	7:32	3:08	6:33					
Scranton	8:28	4:04	7:29					
Scranton	9:24	5:00	8:25					
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Scranton	8							

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

Legality of Grand Jury Is Questioned.

TWO CASES ARE INVOLVED.

Attorney Pomerene Presents Motion to Quash Indictments Against William Better and Louis Hahn—Inquest as to Melvin Smith's Sanity Resumed This Morning.

Canton, Nov. 24.—The question of the legality of indictments returned by the grand juries serving under the jury commission law recently declared to be unconstitutional was raised by former Prosecuting Attorney Adlee Pomerene before Judge Harter, in common pleas court room No. 1, Monday morning. Attorney Pomerene presented a motion to quash the indictments against William Better and Louis Hahn, both of the accused being his clients. Better was indicted for obtaining money under false pretense from the late Jack Adams, of Minerva. Better conducted a store at Minerva and it was alleged obtained money from Adams by misrepresenting certain business conditions. Louis Hahn was indicted for intent to commit rape. The offenses alleged against Hahn, it is charged, were committed at the Massillon state hospital with a daughter as the victim. The names of the grand jurors in the cases were from a list of names placed in the jury box by the jury commission appointed by the court under the law which has since been declared unconstitutional. Attorney Pomerene in his argument to the court contended that the law creating the jury commission was special and not general legislation, inasmuch as four or five counties were excluded from its operation. He contended that the state legislature in extraordinary session had amended the jury commission law and made it applicable to all counties and that the acts of all juries in criminal cases under the former enactment were invalid. Mr. Pomerene asserted that these grand jurors were not legal jurors and that there was in fact no grand jury when there was no law.

Prosecutor Day took the opposite position from Mr. Pomerene and insisted that the indictments returned would hold. He held the grand juries were de facto juries and that the fundamental law is in the constitution which requires grand juries. He held that all work done by grand juries under the law, up to the time of the claim of its unconstitutionality, was legal. Judge Harter took the motion to quash under advisement. Should he hold in favor of Mr. Pomerene and sustain the motion to quash, then similar proceedings can be enacted with all other indictments upon which the accused have not been tried. In fact, twenty-five or thirty indictments will be affected. Criminal court will begin in about ten days or two weeks and every case on the assignment hinges on the position of Judge Harter on the question of the legality of the indictments. In case the motion to quash is sustained, then the work of the last grand jury will have to be done all over again. If the court holds that the indictments are legal, then the trial of the cases will be proceeded with as assigned.

The inquiry as to the sanity of Melvin R. Smith, charged with the killing of James B. Shetler by shooting, was resumed before Probate Judge Augst Monday forenoon. The expert witnesses and physicians will be examined today and tomorrow and it is expected that the inquest will be concluded by Wednesday.

KILLED IN CANTON.

Mrs. Blythe Caught in Shafting at Troy Laundry.

Canton, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Elizabeth Blythe, employed as a finisher at the Troy Laundry, in Summit street, was caught in the shafting at that place about 8:30 o'clock this Monday morning and instantly killed. She was the widow of Henry Blythe and resided at No. 902 North McKinley avenue. Her husband was a conductor on the old C. & S. railroad, now the W. & L. E., and was accidentally killed in the local yards about twelve years ago. Mrs. Blythe had evidently gone to the basement of the laundry on an errand, and while in the act of stepping over the shafting must have been caught. She was 37 years of age and had worked at the laundry for nine years. Four children survive.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Only through car line to Asheville N. C., Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Funeral of John Dunlap at West Salem.

Harry Adams Saturday went to West Salem, there to attend the funeral of his cousin, the late John Dunlap. Mr. Dunlap, who was a section foreman on the B. & O. railway, and was well known in this city, died from injuries sustained in an accident on the railway, a few days ago.

THE COSTS NOW AMOUNT TO \$60

Case of State Against F. Cairnbauer.

THE CHARGE IS TRESPASSING.

The Defense Undertaking to Show That the Case is the Outcome of a Neighbor's Quarrel—Attempting to Establish an Alibi.

Tuscarawas township is taking a day off today to attend the trial of Peter Cairnbauer, a coal miner, charged with hunting upon the Erb farm, in Tuscarawas township, without the consent of the owner or the landholder, on or about September 18. The case is being tried before Justice Sibila and a jury. The attendance was so large that the scene of operations has been transferred to the mayor's court room, that of the justice being insufficient to accommodate the crowd. Deputy Game Warden Dangeleisen is the prosecuting witness in the case. J. A. McLaughlin is the attorney for the state, and Attorneys Eggert & McCaughey for the defense. The jurors are Samuel Stern, George Leeper, Frank Boerner, Jeremiah Swier, Cyrus Smith, Henry Kiefer, George Earl, Harrison Baldwin, Anthony Keger, John Yingling, William Rose and George Dobson.

The defense is undertaking to show that Cairnbauer is innocent by establishing an alibi, and it is furthermore endeavoring to set forth that the case was begun in a spirit of spite. Cyrus Danniham, who tills the Erb farm, was the first witness. He testified that he did not lay in the information on which Cairnbauer was arrested, but that the information was given to the deputy game warden by John Berlin. Berlin, he said, had been having trouble with Cairnbauer for a long time. It will be remembered that it was Cairnbauer who recently ordered the arrest of Berlin on a charge of having game in his possession before the hunting season opened, to which charge Berlin pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$25 and costs. Danniham also testified that on the date mentioned in the affidavit Cairnbauer was in his employ and was at work on the farm. He said, however, that on or about September 3 he found Cairnbauer hunting on his farm and chased him away. He admitted that he was not acquainted with Cairnbauer at that time. Danniham was expected to be the prosecution's star witness. The other side has witnesses by the score. The costs in the case will amount to at least \$60.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE WONSLEY.

J. E. Johns and William Johns went to Pittsburg Sunday, where they attended the funeral of the late George Wonsley, a lifelong friend. Mr. Wonsley had many friends in Massillon, having visited in this city as the guest of the Messrs. Johns. He was 40 years old, and was unmarried. He was a free Mason of high degree, and at the time of his death held an official position in the order, to the duties of which he devoted his entire time. Death came very suddenly, the cause being typhoid pneumonia.

MISS RUTH REYNOLDS.

Miss Ruth Reynolds, 74 years old, for the past three years an inmate of the Massillon state hospital, died Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, of tuberculosis of the bronchial tubes. The deceased was committed from North Bloomfield, O., and was considered as a chronic insane case. The brother and sister of the deceased, N. Reynolds, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss C. Reynolds, of North Bloomfield arrived in the city Saturday and took charge of the body, which was sent to North Bloomfield Monday morning. The brother and sister are both officers of the Seven Day Adventist church, and are actively connected with that organization.

A novel feeling of leaping, bounding impulses goes through your body. You feel young, act young and are young after taking Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Cheap one-way Colonist fares to points in South, West and North-west, first and third Tuesdays each month to April 21, 1908. See nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or address M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

WORLD WANTS OUR GOODS.

Daily Inquiries Received From Firms in Various Lands.

Evidences of the demand throughout the world for American made goods are received daily at the Commercial museum in Philadelphia, says the Press of that city. The correspondence bureau received recently more than a dozen letters from firms located in various foreign countries requesting information as to where various manufactures can be obtained.

One of the communications came from St. Paulo, Brazil, asking that the writer be "put in touch" with manufacturers in this country who produce textile fiber machinery, mining machinery and machinery for operating vessels for river navigation.

Another correspondent who lives in Gilly, Belgium, desired to know where he could secure flat and round steel cables for mines. He stated that the European made goods of this description were not of a very good quality, and he closed his letter with the statement that there was an urgent need for cables of a superior quality. The writer also explained that he wanted to represent United States fire and accident insurance companies to compete with London concerns. According to his communication, there is a fertile field in Belgium for writing insurance policies.

A Paris firm desired colored kidskins. A Norway firm expressed a wish for American made chemicals. A letter was received from a Christiania firm in Norway stating that their Shanghai house wanted machinery for making cement barrels. From Budapest came a letter inquiring for hemlock bark for tanning purposes, also United States sole leather.

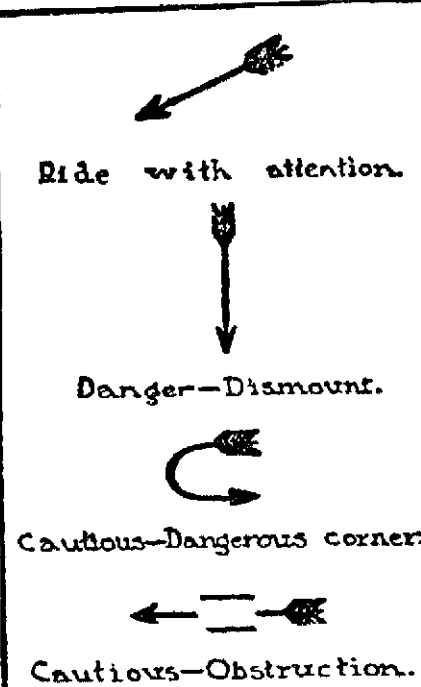
According to a letter from a Bombay firm, there is a great demand for rolled gold and imitation gold jewelry in that Indian city. The same letter contained an inquiry for telegraph wire and fancy stationery. Another letter from Birmingham, England, showed a desire for glass.

The desired information will be forwarded to the various writers.

SIGNALS FOR CYCLISTS.

Code of Warning Perfected by the International Tourists' League.

An international code of warning signals for the benefit of all cyclists and more particularly for those traveling in foreign countries with whose language they are unfamiliar has just been composed, says the New York Times. The series of danger signs is of great sim-



"DANGER SIGNS FOR CYCLISTS."

ilarity and has been unanimously adopted by the nineteen national cycling associations which comprise the Ligue Internationale des Associations Touristes.

The basis of the signals is the arrow, which is in universal use in danger signs and is therefore easily understood by all cyclists.

Story of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stanton.

One night the late Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton slept in a carriage rather than enter the only house in the neighborhood, says the New York Tribune. She was awakened by a chorus of grunts and a spasmodic shaking of the vehicle to find herself surrounded by a mob of black pigs. "They had discovered that the iron steps of the carriage made most satisfactory scratching posts, and each was struggling for his turn. After plying the whip vigorously on either side it occurred to me that they might jump in and attack me, so I decided to let them scratch at their pleasure. But I had a sad night of it."

Official Recognition of the Bicycle.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger and Times states that the bicycle is to have official recognition by the government. In a few weeks the special delivery stamp will bear a new design with a boy riding a wheel instead of the familiar messenger running with a letter in his hand. The size and shape of the stamp will be kept, but the new design is regarded as much more characteristic and artistic. Instead of dark blue, the new stamp will be light blue or carmine, the precise color and a shade not having been decided.

A New Chrysanthemum.

A new light pink chrysanthemum has made its appearance in the market, says the New York Tribune. It is the particular tone of pink which growers have long been trying to secure and as far removed from the shades of old rose, so prevalent in the chrysanthemum world, as is delicate corn color from deep orange. Great was the enthusiasm that greeted its advent until its secret was told. Then it was classed with green carnations and blue roses as a freak, which, in a way, it is, for the coloring is artificially applied.

Mike's Poodle.

Hogan—An' is he a blooded dog, Mike?

"Blooded? I sh'd say he wuz. W'y, when he wuz a pup th' doc had to bleed him to kape him from bein' a blood-hound, faith!"—Chicago News.

A Good Reason.

"What makes you think, sir, that I will not be able to support your daughter?"

"Well, I haven't been able to myself."—Brooklyn Life.

Pretty High Authority.

General Winfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican war, used a secretary for all his correspondence, private as well as official. Once, in the absence of his secretary, he undertook to write an order for the transferring of some provisions, and spelled "wagon" "waggon." Later, the secretary in looking through the various memoranda, etc., found the order and detected the error.

"General," he asked affably, "by what authority do you spell 'wagon' with a double 'g'?"

Scott never turned a hair as he replied without a moment's hesitation: "By what authority? By the authority of the major general commanding the armies of the United States, sir! What better authority do you want?"

Standards of Measurement.

The "foot" is named from the length of that member in a full grown man. Some say that it was called so from the length of the foot of a certain English king, but it is believed to have been a standard of measurement among the ancient Egyptians.

The cubit is from the Latin cubitus, an elbow, and is the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger.

Fathom is from the Aryan, fat, to extend, and denotes the distance from tip to tip of the fingers when the arms of an average sized man are fully extended.

Diamonds Under Water.

An imitation diamond is never so brilliant as a genuine stone. If your eye is not experienced enough to detect the difference, a very simple test is to place the stone under water. The imitation stone is practically extinguished, while a genuine diamond sparkles even under water and is distinctly visible. When possible, place a genuine stone beside the possible imitation under water, and the contrast will be apparent to the least experienced eyes.

DO YOU GET UP

WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century, discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and Home of Swamp-Root, dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Egg Baking Powder

Experiments Teach

When somebody says "Does it really contain eggs?" place one teaspoonful of Egg Baking Powder in a glass and add five teaspoonfuls of water.

Do the same with your old fashioned kind. Stir separately. Note results.

The object of baking powder is to release *leavening gas*—the best powder is the one that gives off the *greatest amount of gas from the least amount of baking powder*.

What does this experiment show? Always use **EGG BAKING POWDER** than of any other kind for a better result. Use less eggs—less shortening. It is pure and perfect.

Sold by every good dealer in every good place.

EGG BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., \$400 to \$600
 14 " " Chester " 250 " 500
 17 " " Edwin " 200 " 450
 18 " " Dwight " 250 " 450
 7 " " George " 225 " 250
 13 " " Johnson St. 200 " 275
 6 " " Kent St. " 300
 18 " " off Akron St. 200
 8 " " off Waechter St. \$150-150
 1 lot on East Oak Street.
 Also lots on Woodland Ave.
 Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.
JAMES R. DUNN
 Over 508 Erie St.

Wanted--Farms.

Any one having a farm for sale at a reasonable price will do well to list it at my office. I have frequent demands for good farms of from 40 to 60 acres.

S. BURD, - Over 7 East Main Street.
 MASSILLON, O.



And Watch the Calendar.
CHRISTMAS IS COMING.
 Less Than Six Weeks Intervene.

Our Holiday Stock is daily arriving, and soon our store will be full of things practical and things ornamental; things for domestic use and things for personal adornment, that best answer the question now uppermost in your thoughts.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE?

Watch our ads, and our store.

HAWVER,

THE NEW JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.
 17 South Erie, (Opera Block) Massillon.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned executor of the estate of John Swisher, deceased, will offer at private sale, known as the John Swisher farm.

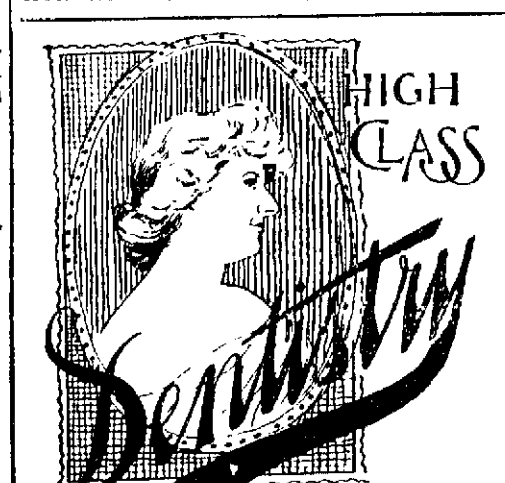
Contains 58 Acres of Good Choice Land.

Well watered, fair buildings, 2 1/2 miles north of West Lebanon, on the West Lebanon and Dalton road. For particulars as to terms, call on the undersigned or write for information.

ABRAHAM SWISHER,
 North Lawrence, Stark County, O.

Spencerian

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—Established in 1846. New school home, newly furnished throughout. 70 new typewriters, courses of study revised. New management, teaching force enlarged. About 1,000 calls last year for graduates. Catalogue free. 475-489 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.



Perfect Features are spoiled by imperfect teeth.

The prettiest mouth loses its charm if some teeth are missing and others are discolored or decayed.

Our System of Dentistry

is the most successful and satisfactory. All patients are highly pleased with the quality of our work.

Carr & Taylor,
 Over 1st National Bank.
 Cor. Erie and Main Streets.

THE BEE HIVE

THE BEE HIVE

Great Sale of Dress Goods

1400 yds. Worth \$1 to \$2.50, Price 89c

A Wonderful Underprice Dress Goods Opportunity.

An Immense purchase that promises to be the BEST DRESS GOODS SPECIAL ever offered at the BEE HIVE.

A leading Importer turned this deal our way and we snapped it up immediately.

All the Latest Productions for Fall and Winter.

There are Zibelines, Etamines, Voilles, Heavy Whipcords, Broadcloths, and Fancy Weaves and Novelties. The widths are 42 to 54 inches. It is an unusual sale, an opportunity that can seldom be had. All the new shades are represented and although the values are from \$1.00 to \$2.50 yd, we are putting them all out at the one price 89c. Those buyers who take advantage of this sale will secure high class goods at a great price saving.

89c

89c

NEARBY TOWNS.

BURTON CITY.

Burton City, Nov. 26.—Mr. Meech, the Marshallville telephone man, was in town Thursday putting up and stretching the wire.

Mr. Daniel Eberly, of near North Lawrence, and Mrs. Martha Eberly, of near Dalton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Martin, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wenger and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Erwin, near Lawrence.

On Wednesday and Thursday the neighbors of Samuel Wenger made a raid on his corn field to give him a helping hand, he being behind with his work on account of sickness and other causes.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lehman were calling among Medina county friends Saturday and Sunday.

Jacob Misere has secured a job as fireman on the Pennsylvania line and will commence work Sunday.

Quail are scarce around Barton City, but rabbits are plenty.

James Culp, of Cleveland, is home on a vacation and is rabbit hunting.

Rudy Misere, telegraph operator at Massillon, was home Saturday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shenk and Miss Ida Shenk attended the convention at Lawrence Sunday and also took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kurts.

Misses Verda Gerber, Anna Wenger and Emma Somers made a pleasant call on Miss Margaret Eichenberger on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wenger and daughters, Edna and Grace, took dinner with Grandma Spindler Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith, of Doylestown, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cocklin, Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Shenk, Mrs. J. R. Eichenberger and Miss Ida Shenk were at Orrville on Friday on some very important business.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Nov. 26.—The soldiers' relief commission for Lawrence township had business in this village last Wednesday.

Lincoln Frye and family have moved their effects to Massillon and are now located in Wooster street.

Joshua Davis, of Massillon, called on Newman friends last Thursday. He expressed himself as well pleased with his new home in East Oak street.

Mrs. James Gainey and family are visiting relatives at Barberton this week.

Miss Beatrice Powell returned home Saturday after a week's visit with Massillon friends.

Constable Graham, of Massillon, was out here and "stirred" some of the boys up for hunting on the John Paul farm without permits.

Mrs. George Doxey was called to Columbiana county last week by the serious illness of her father, William Ickes.

Work for the building of the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company's plant has commenced, and when completed will be a big improvement over the one recently destroyed by fire.

The Keller mine on the Williamson farm is working every day and has good prospects for getting the old Abordore coal territory that was left there twenty years ago when coal in this district was not as scarce as it is now.

The Rev. O. E. Hall, of Massillon, conducted communion service in our village church last Sunday afternoon. It was well attended.

PIGEON RUN.

Pigeon Run, Nov. 26.—Miss Neoma Poorman is spending a week at the home of William Slusser.

Mrs. Pliny Shilling is recovering from injuries sustained from falling.

Aldon Eckroad and family will move to Greenville in a few days.

The scholars of the Sunday school are preparing for an entertainment to be given Christmas eve.

Orlando Culler, who was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday of last week, is recuperating at this writing.

The Misses Stella and Bessie Snively spent Sunday with Mrs. Walters.

URBAN HILL.

Urban Hill, Nov. 28.—Floyd Battan, of Bellaire, is spending several days with his sister, Mrs. W. S. White.

The funeral of Mrs. Anna Baumgardner, of North Lawrence, was held at the Newman's Creek chapel Friday, the Rev. D. W. Sprinkle officiating.

Theodore Fulton is on the sick list. George Ackerman made a business trip to Massillon on Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Oylar and son, of Barberton, spent last week with her brother, Edward Buttermore.

David Zeigler sprained his ankle at the mine Monday and was not able to fill his place for several days.

Miss Clela Brown, of Stanwood, spent Sunday with her cousin, Miss Jessie Farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harig, of Greenville, spent Sunday with the latter's father.

Frank Triesch, of Orrville, spent Thanksgiving with his grandparents.

Mrs. Olemens, of Massillon, spent Monday with her sister, Mrs. John Storrie.

A FEAST FOR POOR

Big Dinner for the Infirmary Inmates.

TURKEY IS FOR EVERYBODY.

Director Visits the Markets and

Picks Out the Heavyweight

Birds—State Hospital In-

mates Also Have Much That

is Agreeable in Prospect.

Infirmary Director W. M. Hardgrove was in the turkey markets of this section, looking for birds of the very large kind.

"We are going to give the 300 inmates of the infirmary a Thanksgiving dinner that will be a Thanksgiving dinner," said he. "We are going to give them turkey till they can't rest, and there will be some trimmings, too. We believe the taxpayers will see no wrong in this, for surely these poor unfortunates are entitled to a bright spot or two in their dull lives. Thus far we have bought about thirty turkeys, one of them being a whooper, about thirty-four pounds I think it weighs."

At the state hospital, too, arrangements are going forward for Thanksgiving Day feasting. Turkeys galore are in the culinary department and tomorrow a spread fit for a king will be laid for the inmates.

The Salvation Army also announces that it proposes feeding 300 people tomorrow. A basket filled with turkey and other goods of the season will be sent to every known poor family in the city.

GUESTS OF MACCABEES.

The New Berlin Lodge Visited

Massillon Tuesday Evening.

Tent No. 28 of the New Berlin Maccabees, one hundred and twenty-five strong, reached Massillon at 7:30 Tuesday evening in a special car over the Canton, Akron & Massillon railway, to spend an evening as the guests of Massillon Tent No. 10. Massillon Live No. 41, about seventy-five strong, was also present.

After the regular business session had adjourned, a musical and literary programme was carried out, consisting of an address of welcome by Massillon commander H. C. Angerman, responses by Commander Brown and Mrs. Steele, of the New Berlin lodge, and Lady Commander White, of Massillon Live. After the responses, selections were rendered by the Electric Mandolin club. Later, addresses were made by Dr. Steele and Record Keeper Evans, of New Berlin, followed by recitations by Prof. Bailey and Miss Louisa White, of this city.

After the programme was concluded, adjournment was made to the dining hall, where a banquet was served under the direction of William Jenner, Jacob Truitt and Charles Burg. At the conclusion of the banquet, the hall was cleared and there was dancing until 12 o'clock. The special car of the New Berlin party left the square at 12 o'clock.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining undelivered in the postoffice at Massillon, Nov. 26, 1902:

LADIES: Blanche, Miss; Reuse, Miss Oella; Mohler, Miss Daise; Reynolds, Miss Mary; Nounspect, Miss Carrie; Slusser, Mrs. Nellie; Pider, Mrs. Kate; Vogt, Miss Minnie; Wood, Miss Hattie.

MEN: Bender, Chas; Mads, Peter; Bradley, James; Miller, Ira J.; Clark, Robt. E.; Poulton, C.; Fisher, Martin; Price, D.; Fox, William; Keisel, I. A.; Frederick, Thomas; Seckour, Edward; Gallagher, Frank; Sharp, Tracy; Hellow, P.; Stewart, William; Kraybill, M. C.; Warner, A.; Kraus, Samuel; Walter, Herman; Keller, John; Watt, Ralph C.

Wolf, Master Lee; FOREIGN: Pasenugo, Michelangelo; Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

Louis A. Koons, P. M.

Absolute Security

is offered to depositors of Pittsburgh Trust Company by combined capital, surplus and profits of \$6,000,000. Pays 4 per cent. on Savings Deposits, subject to withdrawal of \$100 without notice, and 2 per cent. on Checking Accounts. Interest compounded semi-annually. Deposits \$100,000,000. Do all your banking by mail. Send for two-hand red year calendar free. 323 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Orkney Islands.

"The member from the Orkneys" is the only man in the British house of commons who can say he sits for 200 islands. Only sixty of the islands are inhabited, but the constituency embraces more than 60,000 people.

The Orkneys were once given by Norway to England as security for a queen's dowry and never redeemed. In the islands the voters must go to the polls by boats, and in some cases the distance to be traveled is eight miles.

Do It Now.

"Do It Now." is the motto which the head of the stationery bureau of the postoffice department keeps over his desk. He explains that next to doing a thing, having to bear in mind that it must be done is most wearing, and so prefers to cut off the unnecessary tax by meeting the real one promptly.

Frank Triesch, of Orrville, spent Thanksgiving with his grandparents.

Mrs. Olemens, of Massillon, spent Monday with her sister, Mrs. John Storrie.

COLLIER'S BEAR STORY

Old "Ho" Describes President's Hunt In Mississippi.

"HOW WE DIDN'T GET DAT BAR."

Famous Negro Swamp Guide and Hunter Tells How Roosevelt Was "Snooking Around on His Own Hook in de Jungle" and Refused to Shoot a Bear Lassoed to a Tree.

It would be impossible to obtain from any source a more graphic account of how President Roosevelt didn't get that big bar than that given at Smedes, Miss., to a New York World staff correspondent by Ho Collier, the famous negro swamp guide and bear hunter. Ho is known throughout the south for his skill with his rifle and his wonderful instinct for picking up a trail and following it. This is his story of his hunt with the nation's chief:

"On Friday (Nov. 14) mornin' fore we started out I told Mr. Roosevelt I was determined dat he get a chance to shoot 'bar' if I had to run a 'bar' down and tie him. I felt like I was goin' to get a big one up, and, sho' nuff, I wasn't wrong, 'cause dat 'bar' we first started was the biggest he 'bar' I ever see or heard tell of for a long time.

"He was a hard one to run down, too, and when I heard dat rascal breakin' through de cane and my dogs hot after him I knew I was a-goin' to get close after him.

"Whar was de president? Why, Lord, chile, he was a snookin' round on his own hook in de jungle. Dat man wouldn't be tied to nobody. I done make a terrible noise, so he'd come whar de 'bar' war, but whar wuz he?"

"When my dogs did run dat 'bar' down, he went down in a mudhole, and it was kinder thick and hard to get at, so I stood round and didn't shoot, 'case I wanted the colonel to bury up and come in behind me so he could kill the first one.

"I tried my best to get dat big 'bar' to tree, but he wouldn't, so I thought he was jes' going to get de best of my pack, so I bit him wid de butt of my gun and then I throwed my lasso 'bout his neck and made him fast to a willer tree.

"Then they done got de president, and den when he come up I says, 'Shoot de 'bar, colonel; he's tied!'

"'Scuse me,' sez Colonel Roosevelt, laffin at de 'bar' all tied up dar nice and snug—scuse me,' sez he; 'dat's too easy!'

"De president was sholy sort of contemptuous wid de situation, and I feels more like a mule dan a hunter.

"'Stick him,' sez I to Massa Parker. 'I say, colonel, you watch me close an' you sholy gits a 'bar.' Den he lafe and sez, 'All right, Ho; I'll keep an eye onto you!'

"Whar we gwine, Ho? sez de president to me when nex' we starts out.

"I shows you whar we gwine,' sez I to de president. 'I ain't goin' bodder you wif no directions, but I takes you sholy to whar de 'bar' is.'

"Den what you think dat scoun'el 'bar' do? He breaks away from de dogs and goes whoppin' across a ribber, and Ho knows he is done gone for good.

Den I tole de gentlemen dere wan't no use goin' no furdur.

"I spec' sez de president, laffin, 'dat we ain't goin' git no 'bar' dis trip.'

"De president he took de skull of de big 'bar' dat Massa Parker stick, and he say dat he take dat skull home to keep. When he gets ready to leave de camp, de president was de mos' jolly of all de gentlemen. Dey all say we hates to leave dis camp, and de president say it was a d-e-l-i-g-h-t-f-u-l place, jes like dat.

"I wants to tell you dat I hated mightily to see de president go way, and so did all de odders down hyar. I kin only say dat he's de finest no'then gentleman I ever met."

Russian City Cave Dwellers.

It appears from the municipal census that nearly one-fifth of Moscow's population lives under ground, says a special cable from that city to the Chicago News. Many families live in one room. Two and often three persons sleep in a single bed in these cave-like cellars. These troglodyte inhabitants include 25,000 workmen, 24,000 clerks, 55,000 children and aged persons and 25,000 without any means of existence. The Russians, who are proud of Moscow's reputation as the most prosperous industrial city of the empire, are shocked by these revelations.

New Light at the White House.

Among the changes in the exterior decorations of the White House incident to the renovation is the removal of the four bracket lanterns which were set in the four columns of the portico. For the future the columns are to be severely plain, unrelieved by any ornament, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune. In place of them light is to be furnished by a splendid bronze lantern over four feet in diameter, which will be suspended from the center of the portico and will in future furnish light to the guests at the White House.

Farm Boiler Exploded.

Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 26.—A steam boiler on one of the dairy farms of G. Dawson Coleman, near here, exploded yesterday. The barn was set on fire and destroyed. Abraham Becker and Adam Ryle were badly burned. The live stock was saved.

Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce.

Pittsburg, Nov. 26.—The annual banquet of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce at the Hotel Schenley last evening was the most notable event of the kind ever held under the auspices of that organization. Congressman Dalzell was toastmaster.

APPLES GOING TO WASTE.

Why Connecticut's Crop Is Too Great to Market.

The Connecticut apple crop is so large this fall that the farmers are at a loss to know what to do with their fruit, and thousands of bushels of the finest kind are rotting on the ground, says a dispatch from Greenwich to the New York Tribune. Twenty-five cents a bushel is about the best price that can be obtained for sorted, hand-picked apples. If barrels could be procured, the farmers say they might ship large quantities to England and even to the Philippines, but they cannot procure them. Everything in the shape of a barrel commands a high price, the most dilapidated old things that will hardly hold together selling for 35 cents each.

Another trouble in harvesting the fruit is the inability to secure help to pick it. No farm hands can be hired, the men preferring to work in the shops and factories of the cities. Every cider mill, however, in the state is running to its utmost capacity. This is about the only use that can be made of the surplus, and there are not enough mills in the state to consume it all before the season is over. Most of the cider will be made into vinegar and sent south, where a large price is paid for it by the proprietors of the pickling factories.

TAKEN FOR SANTA CLAUS.

A Model's Novel Experience on a Cable Car.

Ernst Kupfer, a model well known in the New York studios, had an unusual experience on his way uptown in a Broadway car in New York recently. Mr. Kupfer is the possessor of an abundance of white hair and a flowing beard. A little girl sitting opposite him whispered very audibly to her mother:

"Mamma, see! There's Santa Claus!"

"Hush," said her mother. "That's but a gentleman."

However, the little one was not to be so easily satisfied, so she continued to smile at Mr. Kupfer, and he, taking from his pocket some pictures he had just posed for as Santa Claus, handed them to the little lady. Overjoyed, she called out:

"See, mamma! I was right! It is Santa Claus, it is. And now I have a chance I'm going to tell him what I want for Christmas." So without more ado she changed seats and began to pour her astounding number of wishes in the old gentleman's ear.—New York Times.

ENGLISH BANDIT HUNTERS.

New Form of Excitement For British Sportsmen In Italy.

The Osservatore Romana announced that a group of young English sportsmen, tired of the comparatively mild emotions of big game shooting, propose to take up brigand stalking as a novel and more exciting form of sport. The financial proceeds of their "bags" will be devoted to partially reimbursing the victims of the outlaws.

The police authorities, regarding this new departure as another instance of English originality, have reminded sportive man hunters that they will incur a great risk, but while declining all responsibility they have promised every support and encouragement in their power.

The government rewards are quoted at sums ranging from \$200 for the more commonplace species of outlaw to \$2,000 for the Sicilian brigand Vassalone, the legitimate successor in combative depredation of the famous Mussolino. Just at present Vassalone, dead or alive, is a much wanted individual.

A UNIQUE INVENTION.

Pipe Apparatus Said to Cool Refrigerators With Salt Water.

Homer T. Varyan of Toledo, O., has been at work for some time on a system of supplying zero temperatures to order, says the St. Louis Republic. His plans have progressed so far that he believes that he has the invention almost perfected.

In brief, his scheme is to pump the brine that is used in ice-making plants through pipes to houses and business places. Coils of pipe will be placed in refrigerators and iceboxes, and the frost which forms on these will keep the temperature at a lower point than could be obtained by ice. The brine will all be manufactured at a central plant, as heat is now generated, and then forced through pipes by an immense pump.

Origin of Kilts.

It will doubtless surprise many Scotchmen to learn that the kilt as at present worn is only a modern fancy costume and is not of Scottish origin at all.

The honor of its invention is due to two Englishmen—an army tailor who accompanied General Wade's forces to Scotland in 1719 and Thomas Rawlinson, overseer of some iron works in Glengarry's country. For more than a century previously, indeed, the tartan plaid had been the common garb of the highlanders, but it was all in one piece, wound in folds around the body, leaving the knees bare.

Prior to the adoption of the tartan, which probably took place about the close of the fifteenth century, the long, loose saffron-colored skirt, the real "garb of old Gaul," was the highland dress.—London Mail.

Thanksgiving in Mexico.

Mexico City, Nov. 26.—President Diaz will attend the Thanksgiving ball of the American colony. The American ladies will send dinner to the English-speaking prisoners in the city jail.

MRS. NATION AT HARVARD.

Temperance Advocate's Lively Reception by the Students.

Carrie Nation invaded Harvard Memorial hall, at Cambridge, the other day while the students were at dinner, says a Boston dispatch to the New York Herald. The reformer appeared in the visitors' gallery after having snatched cigarettes from the mouths of students on her way in. From the gallery she made her address.

"My dear boys," she said, lifting her Bible aloft, "the saloon is your bitterest enemy. Why, do you know that 300,000 young men like you are in their graves today because of the saloon?"

The hall echoed with cries of "Oo! Too bad, too bad!"

The students pounded on the tables and their plates with their knives and forks.

"My friends," continued Mrs. Nation, "I am just like any other woman."

There were cries and groans of "No! No! No!" and "Shut off on that score!"

Mrs. Nation took a diplomatic tack. "They tell me that I ought to go to Europe. They say that they will introduce me to royalty. But I do not have to go to Europe to see royalty. I have it before me now."

Screams of "That's right, Carrie!" followed. "My dear boys," she repeated, "if you want to see the fairest jewels in all the world look in your own looking glasses." Napkins, bread, plates, knives and forks by the hundred were thrown into the air. The hall rumbled and roared until Mrs. Nation made her retreat.

IMPROVING ELLIS ISLAND.

New Island to Be Built in New York Harbor For a Hospital.

A new island is to be built in New York harbor between Ellis island and Bedloe's island, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune. It is to be used for the erection of a hospital for the care of immigrants suffering from contagious disease. This is one of the improvements recommended by Supervising Architect Taylor, who has been at Ellis island making an investigation of the needs for additional accommodations for the United States immigrant station.

He has recommended that the main buildings be enlarged at a cost of approximately \$300,000, that the existing hospital be enlarged at a cost of about \$100,000 and that an island of several acres be built up and a hospital erected on it at a cost of about \$250,000. His recommendations have been approved by Assistant Secretary Taylor, and he has been directed to prepare plans and estimates for the work.

WOMAN TRAVELER'S PLUCK

Journeyed Through African Wilds Accompanied Only by Servants.

On board the steamship Ivernia, from Liverpool, which recently arrived at Boston, was Mrs. Emma Shaw Coleclough, just returned from a trip to Uganda, in British East Africa. She had also visited Somaliland and during her trip had crossed Lake Victoria. On her return she visited Madagascar and then the Seychelles islands, where the African kings are exiled.

Mrs. Coleclough has traveled alone into the African wilds, accompanied only by native servants, says the Philadelphia Press. But she made her progress possible and much easier by being armed with letters of introduction and helped by the admiration of her pluck, which was shown by some of those with whom she came in contact. For on one occasion an official said to another:

"I'll be dashed if I don't like her pluck, and I'll help her anyway."

Aroused His Curiosity.

The agitated young man began. "Mr. Brockman, you may have noticed that I have been a frequent caller at your house for the last year or more."

"Yes," replied the busy merchant, "I have seen you there now and then, I remember."

"You will not be surprised therefore when I tell you that I want to marry your daughter."

"But"—

"Let me anticipate any objections you might have, Mr. Brockman. I am of good family, I am not dissipated, I have a good business and am abundantly able to support a wife. All I ask is"—

"But, young man!"

"I can bring testimonials to prove all I say. I have never wanted any other girl, and"—

"But"—

"And never shall want any other girl. From the first it has been a case of"—

"Look here, young man, let me get in a word. Which one of my four daughters is it you want?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Family of Birds.

The wife of a Methodist minister in West Virginia has been married three times, says an exchange. Her maiden name was Partridge, her first husband was named Robin, her second Sparrow, and the present one's name is Quail. There are now two young Robins, one Sparrow and three little Quails in the family. One grandfather was a Swann, and another was a Jay, but he is dead and now a bird of paradise. They live in Hawk avenue, Eagleville, Canary islands, and the fellow who writes this article is a lyre bird and an interested relative of the family.

"I'm a 'Has Been' Now," Says Wu.

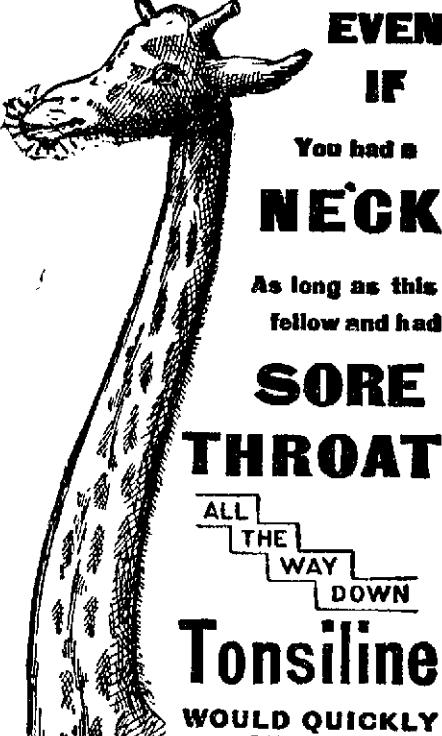
"I am not a minister now; I am a 'has been,'" said Wu Ting Fang, the famous Chinese diplomat, to one of the crowd that assembled at the Pennsylvania railroad station in Washington the other afternoon to see him off for San Francisco en route to China.

THE CZAR DISCUSTED.

His Designs for Reforms are Frustrated.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—Philipp, the mesmerist, who is said to have had Czar Nicholas completely under his control at the imperial residence at Livadia, in the Crimea, is a naturalized American and formerly a French physician. He has been living in Russia a year in the homes of two Montenegrin princesses who married Russians. The Czar granted him the right to practice medicine in Russia and to wear the epaulets of a military surgeon equal to the rank of a general. The court physician, Dr. Ott, went to Livadia and persuaded the Czar to forbid Philipp to practice on the Czarina, and the departure of the ministers of war, of the interior and of finance from Livadia was interpreted as a sign that Philipp's influence was broken. These ministers presented a report to Nicholas discrediting Philipp. The Czar defended Philipp and resented what he classed as interference with his personal affairs, but finally yielded. Persons who have returned from Livadia assert that the Czar has been moody and disgusted because his hopes of introducing a happier regime in Russia were frustrated by the reactionists, whose intimidation imposed a distasteful role upon him. He was in genuine fear that his abdication would be demanded, which was strengthened by the sudden return of the Grand Duke Michael, his brother and heir apparent to the throne, who has been making demonstrative public appearances. It is asserted that Nicholas would rather abdicate than be divorced from the Czarina, notwithstanding that she failed to give him a male child.

Bread riots are reported from the Ural districts, where thousands of persons are idle because of the closing of the iron works. The students exiled to Siberia have been granted amnesty, some unconditionally, and some are allowed to return immediately, but are subjected to police supervision. The secret police have been increased by one-third the number of men heretofore employed.



EVEN IF
You had a
NECK
As long as this
follow and had
SORE
THROAT
ALL
THE
WAY
DOWN
Tonsiline
WOULD QUICKLY
CURE IT.

Tonsiline is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline cures Sore Throats of all kinds very quickly, and is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Quinsy. A small bottle of Tonsiline lasts longer than most any case of SORE THROAT. 25c and 50c cents at all druggists. THE TON-SILINE CO. CANTON, OHIO.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat.....	72
Loose hay, per ton.....	\$8-\$10
Baled hay.....	\$11 00
Straw, per ton.....	\$5 00 6-50